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CONTENTS

Vol III No 228 25 November 1983

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Andropov Responds to Beginning of INF Deployment [PRAVDA 25 Nov] AA 1
Andropov Statement Publicized AA 4
Kvitsinskiy Interviewed on INF Break-Off [ADN] AA 4
U.S. Statement on INF Break-Off 'Hypocritical' AA 5
Reagan Remarks on INF Talks 'Mendacious' [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Nov] AA 5
Hungarian MBFR Delegate on INF 'Fresh Threat' AA 6

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers To Meet in Sofia [PRAVDA 25 Nov] BB 1
CEMA Supply Committee Sees 'Full Understanding' [PRAVDA 20 Nov] BB 1
Academics View 'Humanitarian' Socialist Culture [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 2 Nov] BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

UN First Committee Antinuclear Resolutions Noted CC 1
Israeli 'Ambitions' Denounced CC 1
Anti-Threat Guarantees Backed CC 1
U.S. Criticized UN Debate on Afghanistan [Baybakov] CC 1
'Imperialists' Fail To Stop UN Anti-Colonial Vote [Sidoruk] CC 2
Journalists Assert Role in Peace Preservation CC 3
GATT Says U.S. Trade Limits 'Adverse' [Korzhev] CC 3
Commonwealth Summit Affected by World Situation [Baydashin] CC 4

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Missile Count, 'Anticommunist Hysteria' Hit [Bolshakov in PRAVDA 20 Nov] A 1
Commentary on Cruise Missile Test Flight Crash [Borin] A 2
New 'Subversive-Interventionist' Corps Planned [Kolesnichenko in PRAVDA 23 Nov] A 3
National Endowment for Democracy Condemned A 4

CHINA

Hu Yaobang, Japanese Hold First Round of Talks B 1
[Seyful-Mulyukov]
PRC Friendship Tour Group Continues Trip in USSR B 1
Visits Uzbekistan B 1
Visits Azerbaijan B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Reagan's 'Sinister Triangle' Aim for Trip Scored C 1
[NEW TIMES 25 Nov]
U.S.-Japan 'Combat' Simulates Nuclear War C 1
[Golovnin]
Japan's 'Revanchist' Ambitions Backed by U.S. C 2
[Rusakov in PRAVDA 21 Nov]

SOUTH ASIA

Karmal Speech Hits 'Outside Interference' in DRA D 1
[PRAVDA 20 Nov]
Indian Press Cited on Pakistan's Anti-DRA Acts D 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Nov]
'Terror,' 'Massacres' Highlight Ziaul Haq Regime D 2
[Bulantsev in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 18 Nov]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

CPSU's Rusakov Greets Visiting Lao Youth Leaders E 1
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 22 Nov]
NHAN DAN Hits Imperialist-Hegemonist 'Collusion' E 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 20 Nov]
Australia 'Peace Champions' Protest Outside Base E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

USSR Said Willing To Reestablish Albania Ties F 1
[NEW TIMES 25 Nov]
Arkhipov, SFRY's Srebric Discuss Trade Contacts F 1
Srebric, Marchuk Discuss Science, Technology [TANJUG] F 2
SED Central Committee Plenum Deliberations Noted F 2
CPCZ Plenum Views Domestic, Foreign Issues F 2
CPSU Aide Tumanova Heads Delegation to Bulgaria F 3
[PRAVDA 20 Nov]
BCP Delegation Visits Enterprises 14-19 Nov F 3
[PRAVDA 20 Nov]

WESTERN EUROPE

Bundestag Resolution to Deploy Missiles Reported G 1
FRG's 'Heavy Responsibility' G 1
[Yakhontov in PRAVDA 24 Nov]
SPD Congress Negative Missile Vote Hailed G 3
[Yakhontov, Rykin in PRAVDA 21 Nov]
Pershing Missile Components' Arrival in FRG Noted G 4
FRG Opposition to Missile Deployment Cited G 5
Hessen Landtag Resolution G 5
Bahr, Schily Remarks G 5

SKP Central Committee Plenum Proceedings Detailed G 6
[Kostikov, Dodonov in PRAVDA 22 Nov]
Koivisto Ratifies USSR-Finnish Treaty Extension G 6
Koivisto Cited on USSR-Finland Ties, Arms Issues G 6
Kuznetsov Delegation Leaves for Finland 24 Nov G 7
CPSU Greetings Given at Turkish CP Congress G 7
[PRAVDA 20 Nov]
Turkish Prime Minister Resignation Reported G 8
'Atmosphere of Disagreement' for Mitterrand, Craxi G 8
[Paklin in IZVESTIYA 22 Nov]
Chernyayev Heads CPSU Delegation Visit to France G 9
[PRAVDA 22 Nov]
Deputy Premier Marchuk Receives France's Cresson G 9
[IZVESTIYA 24 Nov]
'Contradictions' on Missiles Seen in Netherlands G 10
[Drobkov in PRAVDA 20 Nov]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

CPSU, Lebanese CP Leaders Meet in Moscow H 1
PLO's Abu Mayzar Advocates 'Democratic Dialogue' H 1
[Zelenin]
Lebanon's Junblatt Supports Soviet Proposals H 2
[Lukyanov]
Reagan, Herzog Confirm 'Criminal Alliance' H 2
Syrian, Cuban Ministers Meet in Damascus H 3
U.S. 'Gunboat Diplomacy' Spreads to Persian Gulf H 3
[Geyvandov in IZVESTIYA 18 Nov]
U.S. Troops in Lebanon on 'Full Combat Alert' H 5
U.S. in 'Provocative Campaign' Against Syria H 6
Comparison of Qaddumi Meeting With Gromyko H 6
Comparison of Moscow Departure of Iraq's 'Aziz H 6

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S. 'In the Dock' at OAS General Assembly K 1
[Volkov in PRAVDA 22 Nov]
U.S. Plans 'Bandit-Style Operation' in Nicaragua K 1
Guatemala, Honduras Roles in El Salvador Viewed K 3
Salvadoran Front Official on U.S. 'Invasion' Plans K 3
U.S. 'Gendarme Corps' for Grenada Assailed K 4
[Ponomarev]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Grishin Report of Meeting Andropov Noted R 1
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 23 Nov]
PRAVDA Editorial on Gains Since 1982 Plenum R 1
[22 Nov]
PRAVDA on Party Committee, Press Links R 3
[Editorial, 23 Nov]
Demirchyan Addresses Georgian CP Session R 5
[SOVETAKAN AYASTAN 1 Nov]
Uzbek Internal Affairs Minister on Tasks R 6
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 10 Nov]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Space Flight Controller Denies Problems U 1
Cosmonauts Lyakhov, Aleksandrov Return to Earth U 2
TASS Reports Experiments [PRAVDA 25 Nov] U 2
Cosmonauts Interviewed U 3
Aleksandrov Awarded Lenin Order U 4
Lyakhov Awarded Lenin Order U 4
Mission Participants Greeted [PRAVDA 25 Nov] U 4
TASS Reports 24 Nov Launch of Cosmos-1510 U 6
Molniya-1 Satellite Launched 23 Nov U 6

ANDROPOV RESPONDS TO BEGINNING OF INF DEPLOYMENT

PM241710 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

["Statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The leadership of the Soviet Union has already apprised Soviet people and other peoples of its assessment of the present U.S. Administration's militarist course and warned the U.S. Government and the Western countries which are at one with it about the dangerous consequences of what course.

However, Washington, Bonn, London, and Rome have failed to heed the voice of reason -- the siting of the American medium-range missiles is starting on the territory of the FRG, Britain, and Italy. Thus the appearance of the American Pershings and cruise missiles on the European Continent is becoming an accomplished fact.

For almost 40 years -- longer than ever in modern history -- Europe has been living under conditions of peace. This has been possible thanks to the consistently peace-loving policy of the socialist community countries, to the efforts of the continent's peace-loving forces, and also to the realistic position of sober-minded politicians in the West. The approximate equilibrium of military forces, including nuclear forces, which has taken shape in Europe between the North Atlantic alliance states and the Warsaw Pact states has objectively served the cause of European security and stability.

Now the United States and NATO as a whole are taking a step aimed at tilting the scales their way. The nuclear missiles being deployed close to the borders of the Soviet Union and its allies are by no means intended for the defense of Western Europe -- no one is threatening it. The siting of the American missiles on European soil increases not Europe's security but the real danger that the United States will bring disaster on the peoples of Europe.

In the two world wars U.S. territory was not touched by the flames of destruction. Washington would still like to believe that, while deploying its medium-range missiles in Europe and thus creating an additional nuclear threat to the socialist countries, it will be able to divert a retaliatory strike from its own doorstep. As for the security of the U.S. West European allies, that seems to interest the American leaders precisely to the extent that the West Europeans will be able, with their lives and their cities, to lessen the retribution visited on the United States itself, if Washington should give in to the temptation to unleash a nuclear war in the illusory hope of winning it.

The deployment of the American nuclear missiles in West Europe is by no means a step brought about by a reaction to some alleged concern in the West regarding the present correlation of the sides' forces in Europe. It has been shown repeatedly and on the basis of specific figures -- and many politicians and specialists in the West are in agreement with this -- that an approximate equality in medium-range nuclear means is currently maintained in Europe between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, while NATO has a considerable superiority in terms of nuclear charges. So that if anyone can feel concern it must be the Warsaw Pact countries, which are threatened by the military machines of the NATO states.

In evaluating all this the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries cannot shut their eyes also to the fact that Washington had declared a "crusade" against socialism as a social system and that those who have now given permission for the siting of the new nuclear armaments on the threshold of our home are building their practical policies on this foolhardy premise. It is as if, by siting the Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe, the governments of a number of NATO countries would like to install a concrete nuclear missile foundation under this adventurist premise.

Can the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries fail to take this danger into account? No, they cannot. This is why the highest party and state leaders of the seven socialist countries declared at their 28 June 1983 Moscow meeting that under no circumstances will they tolerate the NATO bloc's military superiority over the countries of the Warsaw Pact.

In confirming their consent to the siting of the U.S. missiles in their countries the governments of the FRG, Britain, and Italy could not fail to have known that from the very outset the United States had no desire to reach a mutually acceptable accord on nuclear armaments in Europe and has done everything at the talks in Geneva and outside them to prevent such an accord. They also could not fail to have known that the Soviet Union and its allies will obligatorily take the necessary measures to protect their security and to prevent the United States and NATO as a whole breaking the existing approximate equilibrium of forces in Europe.

We have also stated clearly that the appearance of the new American missiles in West Europe will render impossible the continuation of the negotiations on nuclear arms in Europe which have been taking place in Geneva.

The decisions adopted in recent days by the FRG, British, and Italian Governments unequivocally testify that, despite the will of their own peoples, despite their countries' security interests, and despite the interests of European and world peace, these governments have given the "green light" to the installation of the U.S. missiles. Thereby they, together with the U.S. Government, have assumed all the responsibility for the consequences of a shortsighted policy about which the Soviet Union gave advance warning.

Having carefully weighed all the aspects of the situation which has been created, the Soviet leadership has adopted the following decisions.

First: Since the United States by its actions has wrecked the possibility of achieving a mutually acceptable accord at the talks on questions of limiting nuclear arms in Europe and since their continuation in these conditions would only be a cover for actions by the United States and a number of other NATO countries aimed at undermining European and international security, the Soviet Union considers it impossible to participate further in these talks.

Second: The commitments unilaterally adopted by the Soviet Union with the objective of creating more favorable conditions for achieving success at the talks are abrogated. The moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range nuclear systems in the European part of the USSR is thereby abrogated.

Third: By agreement with the governments of the GDR and the CSSR the preparatory work begun some time ago, as was announced, for the siting of enhanced-range operational-tactical missiles [operativno-takticheskikh raket povyshennoy dalnosti] on the territory of those countries will be accelerated.

Fourth: Since by siting its missiles in Europe the United States is increasing the nuclear threat to the Soviet Union, corresponding Soviet means will be deployed in ocean regions and seas taking this circumstance into account. In terms of their characteristics these means of ours will be equal [adekvatnyy] to the threat created for us and our allies by the U.S. missiles being sited in Europe.

Of course, other measures aimed at safeguarding the security of the USSR and the other socialist community countries will also be taken.

In embarking on the implementation of the decisions we have taken, we state that the countermeasures from the Soviet side will be restricted [vyderzhivatsya] strictly to the limits which will be dictated by the NATO countries' actions. The Soviet Union -- and we stress this once again -- does not seek military superiority, and we will do only what is absolutely necessary to ensure that the military balance is not disrupted.

If the United States and the other NATO countries display a readiness to return to the situation which existed prior to the commencement of the siting of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union too will be ready to do likewise. And then the proposals which we submitted earlier regarding questions of limiting and reducing nuclear arms in Europe would come into force again. In this event, that is, provided the previous situation is reestablished, the USSR's unilateral pledges in this sphere would also come back into force.

The Soviet Union declares most definitely and firmly that it continues to adhere to a principled course toward ending the arms race, and above all the nuclear arms race, and toward reducing and ultimately totally eliminating the threat of nuclear war. It will continue to make every effort to achieve these noble aims.

As before the Soviet Union advocates the most radical solution of the question of nuclear arms in Europe. It repeats its proposal that Europe be made altogether free of nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical.

The Soviet leadership appeals to the leaders of the United States and of the states of Western Europe to weigh up once again all the consequences with which the implementation of the plans for the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe threatens their own peoples and all mankind.

We are already living, even now, in a peace that is too fragile. Responsible statesmen must therefore evaluate what is taking place and take the rational decision. Only human reason can and must safeguard mankind from the awesome danger. We call upon those who are nudging the world along the path of an ever more dangerous arms race to renounce the unrealizable calculations of achieving military superiority by such a path with the aim of dictating their will to other peoples and states.

The Soviet Union is convinced that peace can be consolidated and the security of the peoples guaranteed not by building up and devising [izobreteniye] more and more new types of armaments, but on the contrary, by reducing the existing armaments to immeasurably lower levels. Mankind has too many tasks which are going unresolved merely because of the diversion of colossal material, intellectual and other resources. And from this viewpoint, the reaching of agreement on a radical reduction of nuclear and other armaments would be a boon for all peoples.

The Soviet leadership declares that, fulfilling the will of the Soviet people, it will continue to do everything to ward off the threat of war and preserve peace for the present and future generations.

Andropov Statement Publicized

The text of Yu.V. Andropov's statement in response to the start of the INF deployment, published in PRAVDA on 25 November (First Edition), was carried by the following additional Soviet media:

Moscow TASS in English at 1832 GMT on 24 Nov 83;

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 24 Nov 83 (announcer-read);

Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 24 Nov 83 (announcer-read), as the first item of the Vremya newscast.

KVITSINSKIY INTERVIEWED ON INF BREAK-OFF

LD241154 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1053 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Geneva, 24 Nov (ADN) -- The head of the Soviet [INF] delegation, Yuliy Kvitsinskiy gave the following interview on Wednesday for Soviet and GDR television:

The plenary meeting of the Soviet and U.S. delegations on the talks on limiting medium-range weapons in Europe ended here today. During the session, the Soviet delegation announced the end of the present round of negotiations without setting a date for their resumption.

Question: The ending of the present round of negotations has caused not a little emotion among the numerous journalists who are following these talks. Most of them are asking themselves: What prevented an agreement being reached?

Answer: During this round, as throughout the entire talks, the possibility existed for reaching an agreement. This possibility was created by the far-reaching Soviet proposals proposed by Yuriy Andropov. These proposals opened up real prospects for reducing the level of nuclear arms in Europe and thus for reducing nuclear confrontation on our continent.

In any event, the Soviet Union did everything it could during the course of the entire talks to reach an agreement. But the United States did not wish to make use of these possibilities. Let the United States explain why it appeared more important to them and their NATO allies to begin stationing new missiles rather than agree with the Soviet Union on limiting hundreds of nuclear weapon-carriers in Europe. Let the American side explain how it is that the United States came to the talks on limiting nuclear weapons and for 2 years did not submit a single proposal on dismantling one single nuclear weapon on its side. It was more concerned with discussing how many missiles should be stationed additionally as first-strike weapons against the Soviet Union and its allies.

The United States did not and does not want an honest agreement. It did not and does not want to reduce nuclear weapons in Europe. This is what it is all about. And demonstrated once again -- and this must be said in all clarity -- is the basic difference between the policy of the Soviet Union, which is based on the ideals of peace and disarmament, and the policy of the West, particularly its leading power, the United States, which is in open contradiction to the striving of millions of people.

Question: One must ask oneself, what will happen now?

Answer: Yes, this is the question now being asked after the talks have ended. But this question should primarily be addressed to the Western side, which has taken the path of disrupting the existing regional strategic balance.

As you know, yesterday the Bundestag decided to give the green light for deploying new U.S. missiles. As far as the Soviet side is concerned, our response is clear: The Soviet Union has always pursued a policy of disarmament, a policy of preserving peace and security, and will continue to do so. As it has done so far, it will continue to fight for the elimination of the threat of nuclear war. And this has been stressed in all clarity in Yuriy Andropov's statement that the Soviet Union is not striving for any kind of military superiority; neither will it allow any military superiority over it. We will continue in future to have all that is needed to protect the peaceful work of our country and our allies.

U.S. STATEMENT ON INF BREAK-OFF 'HYPOCRITICAL'

LD232314 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] The White House has made a hypocritical statement on the termination of the present round of the Geneva talks on nuclear armaments in Europe. Reports from Washington say that President Reagan has expressed disappointment and claimed that the United States is ready to continue negotiations and wants an agreement.

Meanwhile it was the American side that led the talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe into a blind alley by deliberately avoiding the search for a mutually acceptable solution. The American Administration turned down all the proposals of the Soviet Union one after the other and didn't make a single step to meet them halfway.

REAGAN REMARKS ON INF TALKS 'MENDACIOUS'

PM251120 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS Report: "Lying Assertions"]

[Text] Washington November 24 -- President Reagan has issued a demagogical statement in which he tried to relieve the United States of responsibility for the discontinuation of the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. It is precisely the United States that by starting an actual deployment of its medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe has made impossible a continuation of the talks.

Distorting the true state of affairs, Reagan asserted that the United States has negotiated for two years while the Soviet Union has continued to deploy its medium-range missiles. This is a completely mendacious assertion. The Soviet Union strictly and undeviatingly adhered to the moratorium which was introduced more than one and a half years ago on deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in its European part. Over the period, not a single missile has been deployed there, and deployment of missiles was discontinued beyond the Urals -- in those areas from where they could reach West European countries.

Justifying deployment of new U.S. missiles, Reagan states that thereby "NATO is beginning to restore the balance." This is a lie, too. In actual fact the deployment serves the goal of attainment of superiority by the United States, including that in the field of missile weapons in Europe.

Reagan asserts further that the talks are important to the United States and that it is prepared to resume them at once. This is none other than bombast aimed at covering up the decision which gives the green light to deployment of U.S. missiles in a number of NATO member states.

Only the United States and those of its NATO allies which supported Washington in this matter bear responsibility for the situation in which a continuation of the Geneva talks has become impossible. As for Reagan's talk about peace, and about striving to achieve success at the talks — all is none other than a smokescreen behind which Washington wants to conceal its far-reaching hegemonist designs in Europe.

Whatever Reagan asserts now, the line of the U.S. side at the talks was an attempt to ensure a cover-up for the launching of military programs by the United States with a view to achieving military superiority. The practical deeds of the United States indicate that its position has never been aimed at searching for a just mutually-acceptable accord based on the observance of the principle of parity and equal security. To an accord on substantial reductions of nuclear arms in Europe, on which the Soviet delegation insisted, the U.S. side has preferred deployment of its missiles. This stand is diametrically opposed to that of the Soviet Union, which has convincingly and repeatedly shown its readiness to go to such solutions, which would avert the nuclear danger from Europe.

HUNGARIAN MBFR DELEGATE ON INF 'FRESH THREAT'

LD241212 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Vienna November 24 TASS -- Today's plenary meeting at the talks on mutual force and arms cuts in Central Europe was addressed by Janos Petran, the head of the Hungarian delegation. As newsmen were told at a press conference, Janos Petran had declared that the initiatives of the socialist countries of February 17 and June 23 this year fully accord with the agreed mandate of the talks, are of a businesslike, compromise character, reckon with the security interests of all participating states. These proposals create a realistic and constructive basis for reaching mutually acceptable accords in Vienna.

But the NATO member-countries are as before, evading a constructive answer to the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty states, the Hungarian representative said. Meanwhile, the West continues building up its troops and arms in Central Europe. A fresh serious threat to Europe stems from the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in the continent.

The Hungarian delegate has subjected to well-argumented criticism the stand of the Western side at the Vienna talks, in particular its stubborn rejection of arms cuts contrary to the mandates of the talks. By hampering the progress of the Vienna talks, by not displaying in action readiness for reaching a just agreement, the NATO countries assume upon themselves serious responsibility, Janos Petran stressed.

WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS TO MEET IN SOFIA

PM241659 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

["On the Forthcoming Meeting of Warsaw Pact States' Defense Ministers Committee -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] A routine session of the Warsaw Pact states' Defense Ministers Committee will be held in Sofia, capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in the first half of December 1983.

CEMA SUPPLY COMMITTEE SEES 'FULL UNDERSTANDING'

PM231527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CEMA Committee Session"]

[Text] Sofia, 19 Nov -- The 16th session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Sphere of Material and Technical Supply has been held here. Participating in it were the leaders of the central material and technical supply organs of Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR. Questions of elaborating a program of cooperation among the CEMA countries in saving and making rational use of material resources in the period through the year 2000 in accordance with the resolution of the 37th CEMA session sitting were examined. Measures were outlined for the realization of "The Main Directions for Broadening and Improving the CEMA Countries' Cooperation in the Economical and Rational Utilization of Fuel, Energy, and Raw Material Resources, Including Secondary Resources." The work plan of the committee and its working organs was approved for 1984-1985. The session took place in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding.

ACADEMICS VIEW 'HUMANITARIAN' SOCIALIST CULTURE

PM091119 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Nov 83 p 3

[Own correspondent report: "Socialist Culture in the Contemporary World"]

[Text] Tihany, Hungary -- This was the subject of the scientific conference of the multilateral commission from socialist countries on the theoretical problems of culture, literature, and the arts, held recently in Tihany (Hungary). Academician Paul Tetenyi, chief of the MSZMP Central Committee science, education, and culture section, addressed those present with an opening speech. Today, he said, under the conditions of acute international tension, it is important to recall time and again the tremendous humanitarian values of socialist culture, which affirms the ideals of peace and progress. A report from the Hungarian side was delivered by Academician Bela Kopeczi, Hungarian minister of culture and education, and from the Soviet side by Professor Vladimir Besyakov. A total of 10 reports were heard. Two sections functioned at the conference. Their subjects were the role and position of culture in the present-day ideological struggle and the struggle for peace. Summing up the results of the discussion that took place, commission chairman Professor Hans Koch, member of the SED Central Committee, noted its creative and constructive nature and its enormous significance for strengthening the unity of socialist community countries in the struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction.

UN FIRST COMMITTEE ANTINUCLEAR RESOLUTIONS NOTED

Israeli 'Ambitions' Denounced

LD241008 Moscow TASS in English 2202 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] New York, November 23, TASS -- The First Committee (political and security questions, including disarmament) of the U.N. General Assembly has denounced the nuclear ambitions of Tel Aviv. A special resolution, adopted by the committee on this question, points out that Israel stubbornly refuses to join the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, despite the appeals of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as to put its nuclear installations under the control of the agency. The document underlines that the acquiring by Israel of nuclear weapons, as well as its cooperation with South Africa in the development of these weapons can bring about serious consequences for international peace and security.

Only Israel itself and the U.S. voted against this resolution.

Anti-Threat Guarantees Backed

LD241019 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] New York, November 23, TASS -- A resolution passed by a majority vote in the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly stresses the urgent need to draw up effective international agreements on guarantees to non-nuclear states against the use or threat of nuclear weapons. The documents points out that the idea of concluding an international convention on that problem has won extensive international support.

The question of drawing up a convention was first raised at the United Nations by the Soviet Union, which submitted a corresponding draft. The U.N. General Assembly approved the Soviet proposal. However, discussion on the draft at the Disarmament Committee has not made any progress because of the opposition of the NATO countries, which reject practical measures on restricting the area of the possible use of nuclear weapons. The NATO countries, with the exception of Greece, voted against the resolution this time as well.

U.S. CRITICIZED IN UN DEBATE ON AFGHANISTAN

LD241527 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] New York, November 24, TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov writes:

Contrary to objections by the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan the normal course of work of the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly was again disrupted by the barren discussion of the so-called Afghan question. The discussion of this invented problem was forced on the assembly on the initiative of the United States that wants to sustain tension in Southwest Asia and divert attention from its aggressive actions in that area.

The maneouvres of the United States were characterized by Afghanistan's chief delegate to the United Nations Mohammed Farid Zarif as flagrant and undisguised interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He stressed that the Afghan people made its independent choice of what road to follow and would not allow anyone to dictate to it what political and social system it should choose and how to pursue its foreign policy course.

The aims of those who are now waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan are becoming clearer with every day, the DRA delegate said. On organizing it the United States decided to avenge the loss of its positions in neighboring Iran and also to capitalize on the destabilization of the situation in Southwest Asia in order to step up militaristic preparations in the Persian Gulf area. As to the DRA Government, it sincerely strives to reach a peaceful settlement of relations with neighboring countries and a normalization of the situation in this part of Asia as a whole.

The imperialist policy of the United States creates a threat not only to the peoples of Asia but also in the Middle East, in Central America and in other areas of the world, stressed Cuba's chief United Nations delegate Raul Roa Kouri. The United States armed invasion of Grenada, that resulted in the overthrow of the progressive democratic system in that country, is the latest example of this.

The delegates of Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia stressed that the forces of international imperialism, first of all the United States, will not be able to delude the world public by their maneouvres around Afghanistan, by their artificial and barren discussions in the United Nations. The drawing of the community of nations into senseless and harmful debate, stressed the Bulgarian delegate Boris Tsvetkov, serves only as an additional obstacle on the road to a just political settlement of the situation that has formed around Afghanistan.

In order to stabilize the situation in Southwest Asia, said the permanent Soviet delegate to the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy, only one thing is needed -- to put an end to the undeclared war against Afghanistan. The fundamental principles of a political settlement were clearly outlined by the DRA Government. They express the DRA Government's readiness to reach this aim by way of bilateral or trilateral talks between Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran. On its part the Soviet Union holds that as soon as the outside interference in Afghanistan's affairs ends and the non-resumption of this interference is guaranteed, the limited contingent of Soviet troops, that is staying in the DRA at the request of the lawful government of Afghanistan, will be withdrawn from there.

'IMPERIALISTS' FAIL TO STOP UN ANTI-COLONIAL VOTE

LD222154 Moscow TASS in English 2131 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] New York, November 23, TASS -- TASS correspondent Arkadiy Sidoruk reports:

The attempts by the United States and other imperialist powers at frustrating the adoption by the U.N. General Assembly on the resolution on the "importance of the exercise of the peoples' right to self-determination and of the earliest granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for effective guarantee and observance of human rights" have ended in failure.

In the resolution which was drafted by the African countries' group and endorsed by an overwhelming majority of votes, the international community has again confirmed the legitimacy of the peoples' struggle by every means, including an armed struggle, for emancipation from colonial domination, against apartheid and foreign occupation. The document strongly condemns the acts of aggression, destabilization and economic blockade being taken by Pretoria against independent African states, as well as mass violations of the basic rights of the Palestinian people, and the expansionist actions of Tel Aviv in the Middle East.

JOURNALISTS ASSERT ROLE IN PEACE PRESERVATION

LD221834 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Paris November 22 TASS -- An enlarged meeting of the presidium of the International Organisation of Journalists (IOJ) opened here today under the "Journalists for Peace" slogan. It is devoted to the role and responsibility of journalists in preserving peace and in strengthening cooperation and mutual understanding among the peoples. Representatives of many regional and national organisations of journalists are participating in the meeting along with the members of the IOJ presidium.

The journalists' role in the struggle for the prevention of war, for peace and disarmament has never appeared so topical as now, Gerard Gatinot [spelling of name as received], general secretary of the National Journalists Union in France, vice president of the IOJ, said in an opening speech. The USA is now preparing to deploy new missiles in Western Europe. The journalist cannot remain casual observers without reacting to those deadly preparations.

The journalists bear special responsibility for the preservation of peace -- such is the meaning of the speech made at the forum by Kaarle Nordenstreng [spelling of name as received] (Finland), IOJ president. To uphold peace, he said, is the most effective way to the freedom of speech.

The main cause for concern today, as follows from all the speeches made during the discussion, is in the danger to peace, the danger which has arisen as a result of the militarist policy of the USA and its intention to deploy missiles in Western Europe.

Antero Laine [spelling of name as received], chairman of the board of the Journalists' Union of Finland, drew attention to the Finnish and Soviet journalists' readiness to pool efforts in the striving for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Europe's north. "No to new missiles! We should show that they cannot guarantee peace", stated a representative of the Danish "Journalists for Peace" organisation.

Josef Valenta, chairman of the Union of Czech Journalists, pointed out the importance of exposing imperialism's slanderous propaganda. He described deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe as an "overt aggression against universal peace."

Addressing an audience of millions of people from the pages of newspapers, television screens, and in radio broadcasts every day, the journalists are called upon to tell the truth about who benefits from the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, who torpedoes the Geneva talks, and what threat Europe and the whole of mankind are confronted with, and Pavel Naumov, the leader of the Soviet delegation, chairman of the board of the APN press agency. All this is done for the sake of one thing: The America of Reagan wants to achieve military superiority at all costs in order to dictate its conditions to the world, the Soviet representative pointed out.

GATT SAYS U.S. TRADE LIMITS 'ADVERSE'

LD222315 Moscow TASS in English 2152 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Geneva November 22 TASS -- Correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reporting: Acute trade contradictions among the GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) countries came into the fore once again at the current 39th session of the organization. Roderick Abbott, representative of the European Economic Community, said that the restrictions clamped by the United States last year on the import of special grades of steel could not be justified either from the GATT standpoint or the economic point of view.

He stressed that the restrictions had an adverse impact on the Western European steel exporters, while the U.S. industry, by contrast, was facing better prospects for the future. Roderick Abbot said that, despite repeated representations made by the Common Market, negotiations with the USA had so far failed to produce any satisfactory results.

The Swedish delegate Hans Ewerloef joined in the criticism of the discriminary actions of hte USA. He emphasised that Sweden had been affected more than anyone else by the restrictions and said that they should be lifted.

Janusz Kaczurba, representative of the Polish People's Republic, spoke at today's meeting. He accused the United States of causing considerable damage to the Polish economy by introducing trade sanctions against his country. He stressed that the losses amounted to tens of millions of dollars in curtailed export. The speaker reminded the meeting that Poland consistently advocated the development of mutually beneficial trade and always honored its commitments within the GATT framework. The U.S. decision to deny Poland the most-favored-nation status, Janusz Kaczurba stressed, is political both by character and its aims.

COMMONWEALTH SUMMIT AFFECTED BY WORLD SITUATION

LD231057 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi November 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin reports:

A summit conference of the Commonwealth countries, including Britain and 46 countries of the world, Britain's former colonies, has opened here today. The Commonwealth, which is of a mixed composition, includes such big industrialized Western powers as Britain and Canada, such major developing countries of the world -- India and Nigeria, and tiny island states of the Pacific and Caribbean, as for example, Nauru with a population of only 8,000.

The current meeting of the Commonwealth countries has been convened against the background of a complicated international situation, which, in the opinion of official Indian sources, will inevitably leave its imprint on the whole course of the conference. A representative of Grenada could not arrive for the conference at all, as that country had been victim of aggression by the USA and its occupied by American interventionist troops.

A source of deep concern for many Commonwealth member-countries, as the Indian press notes, is the consent of the British Government given under the pressure of the U.S. Administration to the deployment in Western Europe, the ANA agency stresses, will place the world onto the brink of a nuclear catastrophe. The British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, as many local observers believe, will also have a hard time explaining to the other Commonwealth members the reaction of her government to the U.S. aggression against Grenada. The African states are expressing indignation over the lack of progress on the question of the granting of independence to Namibia -- The country turned by the racist regime of the republic of South Africa into a base for launching aggressions against other independent states of Africa.

Two influential members of the Commonwealth -- Britain and Canada, the ASIA NEWS AGENCY points out, will have to answer the unpleasant questions why they cannot, or do not wish to exert pressure on the Republic of South Africa and the USA, through whose fault Namibia is until now under the colonial yoke of the racists. The African and other non-aligned countries resolutely declare against the concept, invented by the Reagan administration, to link the granting of independence to Namibia with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. This is a sinister concept, whose aim is to delay in every way possible a Namibian settlement, M. Rasgotra, India's secretary for foreign affairs of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, said before the opening of the conference.

U.S. MISSILE COUNT, 'ANTICOMMUNIST HYSTERIA' HIT

PM221653 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[V. Bolshakov "Pamphlet": "How Much Is Two Plus Two?"]

[Text] A popular American radio program once gave this explanation of the difference between someone who is mentally ill and a neurasthenic: "The mentally ill person knows that two plus two makes five, and he is perfectly happy as a result. But the neurasthenic is someone who knows that two plus two makes four but is nonetheless terribly worried about it.

The simplest arithmetical procedures are also used in U.S. foreign policy, particularly of late, to justify "simple solutions" whose essence boils down to this assertion. "All U.S. troubles stem from communists and the 'focus of evil' known as the Soviet Union. And therefore the hand of Moscow must be sought in everything."

Here, for example, the Pentagon starts counting up Soviet missiles. Two there, two here. How many does that make? Previous administrations knew that it makes four, although they were very worried about it because they wanted the United States to have three in a similar count. Under the present administration they count Soviet missiles like this -- two there, two here. That makes five. But they count American missiles like that: two there and two here -- that makes one. And at the same time they endeavor to prove that disarmament is impossible without arms upgrading. And that an increase in the number of warheads means a reduction in the American unclear arsenal. And that, provided that the U.S. right to make the first strike is recognized, nuclear war is the shortest path to peace.

"What, don't they believe us?" -- the White House is amazed. "It is the Reds who are stirring up trouble and inciting various loudmouths to mount antiwar demonstrations. What? American bishops believe that nuclear war is immoral? Explain to them that our nuclear weapons are highly moral, while the Russian weapons are immoral. And therefore, if we make a first strike against their immoral missiles, that will be the height of morality and civilization."

Ravings, you will say? Of course it is. And yet this is just a conscientious exposition of U.S. President Reagan's recent statements.

It is no coincidence that political observers in the West throw up their hands.

The President promised to "combat international terrorism." At first no one understood precisely why this was made his administration's priority task, just as was the case, in the past, with the aims of Carter's campaign in "defense of human rights." But OK, they thought. Two plus two is nonetheless four. It turned out, however, that it is five.

At the White House they have embraced and kissed in public now the Salvadoran butchers, now the Israeli leaders and generals, now the heads of the Afghan dushmans. "How can this be?" -- even worldly-wise commentators were indignant. "They are real terrorists. Pathological killers!"

"But you can't count!" -- the White House replied. "How much is two plus two? There, you don't know. But do you know that it is better to be dead than Red? There you are, then! And whom do they kill? Reds, correct. So, that isn't murder at all, but God's cause. And they are not terrorists but freedom fighters."

Yes, the U.S. President has officially called the Afghan dushmans, the Salvadoran "death squads," and the Nicaraguan "contras," who are now waging with CIA money a not all secret war but a brazenly open war against the legitimate Sandinist government "freedom fighters." He also categorized the poisoners and professional killers of the CIA as "knights of freedom and democracy" when he addressed that terrorist organization. And he called the soldiers of the Pentagon's punitive corps which trampled Grenada's freedom and independence "heroes in the service of freedom."

Washington has learned how to add up what cannot be added up and to subtract what cannot be subtracted. The CIA's "secret operations," that is, killings, sabotage, and terror of any kind, have been proclaimed overt, legitimate operations. Why hide them, since they accord with U.S. interests? The Pentagon warriors' invasions of foreign lands -- be it Grenada or Lebanon -- are called "humane missions" and "peacemaking actions." What of it if international law and the UN Charter qualify this "humanism" of Washington with the short, capacious word "piracy"?!

So much the worse for international law, White House spokesmen declare. Yes, for the latter-day aspirants to world supremacy, who have elevated international terrorism to the rank of state policy, the behavior norms of civilized states elaborated by the world community are as restricting as a straitjacket for a raving lunatic. And the UN Charter infuriates them just as a red cape does a bull.

It was no coincidence that President Forbes Burnham of Guyana, commenting on the "arguments" of the organizers of the aggression against Grenada, let slip this sentence: "It wouldn't hurt them all to see a psychiatrist."

Cuba's GRANMA wrote on 4 November that the aggression against Grenada confirmed one thing: "Madmen are in charge of U.S. imperialism's tremendous destructive force."

And here is the opinion of Peter (Huppert), a professional psychiatrist. In a recent interview in THE NORTH SHORE TIMES he made this diagnosis: "Reagan is a dangerous man. The world cannot afford to have as leaders people of such a low intellectual standard. One false step by such a leader could lead to disaster. And anything can be expected of Reagan, whose thinking does not go beyond comics."

The speaker of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress said recently: "It is a sin that a man such as Reagan holds the post of U.S. President."

A very symptomatic statement. The unanimous diagnosis by the world public exposes the political paranoia of the present U.S. President. The roots of this illness were accurately defined by the Sydney newspaper THE SUN-HERALD: "Anticommunist hysteria. And the readiness to believe that a great communist conspiracy exists merely reinforces it."

COMMENTARY ON CRUISE MISSILE TEST FLIGHT CRASH

LD241457 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Nikolay Borin commentary]

[Text] A ground-launched cruise missile of the type to be deployed in Britain crashed during a test flight in Utah, the United States. Commentary is by Nikolay Borin.

This is the second crash of a cruise missile in recent months. This time the missile was in flight for a mere 20 minutes. The faults developed by the cruise missile during tests show that Washington and London are pressing ahead with the deployment of these missiles and they are not waiting for the tests of the cruise to end.

Members of the British antinuclear movement have on many occasions voiced fear over the dangers posed by the cruise in peacetime. In their opinion the American personnel cannot rule out incidents involving the cruise during exercises or during the delivery of the missiles. A year ago an American truck carrying a nuclear missile collided with a car in which several people were traveling near the town of Karlsruhe, West Germany. The American troops sealed off the scene of the accident and representatives of the local administration were not allowed to inspect it.

There are over 100 U.S. military bases in Britain now. American aircraft have already accidentally dropped nuclear bombs in Felixstowe and [word indistinct] (†Valley). At the Lakenheath military base, an American aircraft accidentally rammed a bunker where three nuclear bombs were stored. Any of these accidents could have left a tragedy on the scale of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

NEW 'SUBVERSIVE-INTERVENTIONIST' CORPS PLANNED

PM231446 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Tomas Kolesnichenko's "Commentator's Column": "Gendarme Ambitions"]

[Text] Some facts have emerged in the light of which Washington emerges yet again before the whole world as a champion of the policy of "international terrorism." The Reagan administration has set about creating a unified command for units of mobile U.S. Armed Forces which, in addition to the "Green Berets," include batallions of "Rangers," units of the Navy's "Sea Lions," and an Army group for conducting "psychological operations."

The tasks facing the subunits of the new command are obvious: on the one hand, diversionary and subversive operations in countries which will be deeply penetrated by these forces; on the other hand -- implementation of new, preplanned aggressive actions against sovereign states, as happened with Grenada.

The formation of the new U.S. subversive-interventionist corps (it will number in excess of 10,000 servicemen) is yet another link in the chain of overt U.S. interference in the affairs of independent states where power is held by governments not to Washington's "liking," and is proof anew of the attempts by U.S. imperialism to crush national liberation movements by crude military force, primarily in its "own backyard," as the Central American region is cynically described in Washington.

There already exist specific destinations to which the new command is preparing to send gangs of "Green Berets" and "Rangers." Nor is this kept a secret in Washington. U.S. Ambassador to Costa Rica Winsor openly declared a few days ago that the United States "cannot coexist with a destructive and active Marxist-Leninist regime in the region." This is why he reportedly "does not exclude" the possibility of U.S. intervention in Nicaragua.

Meanwhile the British newspaper THE OBSERVER, citing diplomatic sources in Washington, reports on plans for direct U.S. military intervention in El Salvador. "One of the basic preconditions for such a step," the newspaper writes, "could be provided by the approach of guerrilla detachments to El Salvador's capital and the government's loss of control over the country."

Another important fact has to be noted: The formation of the new U.S. mobile corps is an additional threat to other regions at which the iron fist of the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Forces" is already aimed -- regions like the Near East, for example. According to the previous U.S. Administration's doctrine, these forces were meant to be used to "rebuff external threats to that region." Reagan has now considerably expanded the geography of this interventionist doctrine. He is prepared to dispatch the occupation corps to any region in the event of a so-called "internal threat" arising there, this term also including the defense of his policemen.

Having taken up the role of world gendarme and having embarked on the road of international terrorism, the U.S. leaders are exposing themselves as the bitterest enemies of freedom-loving peoples.

'NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY' CONDEMNED

LD231734 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 23 TASS -- The U.S. Administration accompanies armed brigandage in the international arena with a stepping up of ideological subversion against the socialist and developing states. President Reagan signed into law a bill on the appropriation of 62.6 million dollars for the so-called National Endowment for Democracy, which was set up for implementing the notorious Programme of Democracy and Public Diplomacy.

This programme of psychological warfare is aimed at high-handed U.S. interference in the affairs of other states, at ensuring the penetration of professional agent provocateurs in the political and public institutions, mass media of the above-mentioned states for subversive activities and prevailing on them the ideological concepts of U.S. imperialism, for an unbridled anti-communist propaganda. The programme also provides for large-scale acts of political subversion abroad.

Under the pretext of creating in other countries, above all, in the developing world, U.S.-controlled "public organizations", the fund will set up there CIA's wasp nets, brainwash and bribe political figures, destabilise governments objectionable to Washington. All this, judging by the charter of the fund, is described in the lingo of the present-day Washington "crusaders" as propagation of ideals of democracy and assistance in setting up democratic institutions abroad.

A special role in the fund, at whose head was placed rabid reactionary Congressman Dante Fascell, who is closely linked with anti-Cuban rabble, is assigned to the corrupt top crust of the AFL-CIO trade union confederation. American trade union bosses have already accumulated rich experience in staging political provocations abroad with the assistance of the so-called Institute for Free Labour Development, which was set up jointly with the CIA. As Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, bluntly said, the activities of the National Endowment for Democracy will be similar to the actions taken by the AFL-CIO for interference in the affairs of the Polish people.

Representatives of American business are drawn in subversive activities under the aegis of the fund. With that aim a so-called Centre for International Private Enterprise has been set up for creating the most favoured conditions for American capital.

The National Endowment for Democracy is far from being the only brainchild of the Programme of Democracy and Public Diplomacy. The U.S. Information Agency supervising it submitted to Congress a total of 44 projects of various "initiatives" for the implementation of that programme. Along with that it is planned to build up strongly the slanderous "radio voices" of the USA. Yesterday President Reagan signed into law a bill appropriating considerable funds for the needs of the International Broadcasting Council, which is in charge of the subversive radio stations "Liberty" and "Free Europe" known to be at the CIA's service.

CHINA

HU YAOBANG, JAPANESE HOLD FIRST ROUND OF TALKS

LD242222 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 24 Nov 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee is in Japan on a 7-day official visit, accompanied by Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs of the PRC. In Tokyo, the high-ranking Chinese delegation was welcomed with emphatic Japanese politeness. [Video shows Hu Yaobang walking with Nakasone] Hu Yaobang is to have two rounds of talks with Prime Minister Nakasone, and will meet the Japanese emperor and representatives of opposition parties and business circles.

The first round of Japanese-Chinese talks have already taken place today in Tokyo. [Video shows Nakasone, Hu Yaobang and other officials at talks] During these talks, relations between Tokyo and Beijing, and problems of the present-day international situation, were examined. China and Japan, Hu Yaobang said before his departure for Tokyo, are neighboring countries divided by a strip of water. Let us add that relations between them at various periods of history have been dramatic and full of bloodshed. Much has happened in the interim. But now the revival of Japanese militarism, which is considered over the ocean as an integral part of the aggressive NATO bloc, represents a real threat to security, not only for other countries of the Far East and Southeast Asia but also for the PRC, it is noted in Beijing journalist circles. The recent visit to Tokyo by U.S. President Reagan clearly showed what hopes the Washington administration places on Japan and its ruling circles in its militaristic plans for the Far East region. All this cannot fail to disturb Japan's neighbors.

Now Tokyo government circles are trying in every way to stress the moderate and soft sides of Nakasone's foreign policy, as the Japanese paper ASAHI put it. On the eve of and during Hu Yaobang's visit to Tokyo they have been trying to create an atmosphere of cloudless Japanese-Chinese friendship.

However, according to Japanese press reports, the Chinese side is showing some reserve. Attention was drawn in Tokyo to the fact that Beijing in no way intends to surround Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan with too much pomp. The Chinese leadership, according to the Japanese paper YOMIURI, has a much-too-composed attitude to this trip. Moreover, it stresses, an article was published in RENMIN RIBAO in which the main emphasis is placed on the negative nature of relations between the two countries in the past.

The Tokyo press thinks the Chinese side is trying to get away from concrete statements on acute political problems, concentrating attention instead on bilateral relations, especially in the sphere of economics and foreign trade. During the present trip, YOMIURI writes, Hu Yaobang will try to get new, large-scale credits amounting to $300 million from Tokyo.

PRC FRIENDSHIP TOUR GROUP CONTINUES TRIP IN USSR

Visits Uzbekistan

GF240707 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Currently, many foreign guests are acquainting themselves with life in the Uzbek SSR. A group of active members of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries has visited Tashkent for 3 days.

Liang Shufen, who is the head of the group and vice governor of Hubei Provincial People's Government, has said that the PRC representatives have been warmly welcomed by the peace-loving people in Uzbek SSR. This is naturally a reflection of the Soviet people's friendly feelings toward the PRC people.

Liang Shufen added: The PRC and the Soviet peoples have common goals. Currently, consolidating peace and good-neighborly relations and developing relations between the PRC and the Soviet Union constitute the common goals.

The active members of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries departed for Baku, capital of Azerbaijan SSR, on 22 November.

Visits Azerbaijan

GF240818 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] A special tourist group composed of the members of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association has arrived in our country. The group is currently visiting Azerbaijan SSR. Liang Shufen, vice governor of the Hubei Provincial People's Government and member of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, is heading the group.

The members of the visiting group have met with the members of the chairmanship councils of the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the republic's Soviet-PRC Friendship Society. The wish to develop cooperation between the friendship associations of the two countries was expressed during the talks.

Liang Shufen said the following at the meeting: We have been warmly welcomed in the capital of Azerbaijan. Many of the comrades in our group have studied in the Soviet Union and have cooperated with their Soviet friends. We all strongly believe that friendship is necessary between our countries. This friendship is necessary from the point of view of the interests of the PRC and Soviet peoples and from the point of view of safeguarding and maintaining peace in Asia and in the whole world.

Liang Shufen also stressed that it is necessary to improve Sino-Soviet friendship. He said: I visited Baku for the first time 30 years ago. And I have been pleased to see the changes in the Azerbaijan capital during the 30 years which have lapsed. [sentence indistinct]

On (?23 November), the guests travelled to Sumgait and visited establishments and sites of interest in that city. Comrade Kaziyeva, secretary of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium, received them on the same day. The PRC tourists will depart Azerbaijan for Moscow on 24 November.

REAGAN'S 'SINISTER TRIANGLE' AIM FOR TRIP SCORED

LD241128 Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- The Pentagon has long been making plans to assemble in the Far East a strike force composed of the armed forces of the USA, Japan and South Korea and directed against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the Soviet foreign policy weekly NEW TIMES writes in the article entitled "A Sinister Triangle" appearing in its issue of November 25.

The plans of the U.S. Administration to knock together in that region a new three-power military and political bloc to meet with active support of the puppet regime of Chon Tu-hwan of South Korea and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan.

The South Korean regime spends up to six per cent of its gross national product on the up-keep of the army revived with the help of the United States. According to a Japanese military expert S. Hayashi, the Seoul Army has 80 launchers of Honest John missiles for operational and tactical use, 180 launchers of Hawk and Nike anti-aircraft missiles. Up to 700 U.S. tactical nuclear munitions are stationed there. The South Korean economy is being increasingly militarized: The production of the newest weapon systems, including tanks and combat planes, is growing, NEW TIMES writes.

Speculating on the myth about the "Soviet military threat", Tokyo has in the past few years begun military construction on an unprecedented scale. Military preparations have become especially noticeable after Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone came to power in Japan. The realisation of the 6th program for the development of "Self-Defense" Forces for 1983-1987 begun as from April 1, 1983. The Japanese press noted that it marks a sharp turn in the military policy and bears witness to the fact that the country is making "the first concrete step along the road of becoming a military power." It is planned to spend 65-68 billion dollars on the realisation of the program over the next five years.

The recent visit of President Reagan to Japan and South Korea was called upon to pursuade these countries to make a more active contribution to the Pentagon's strategy in Asia and to speed up the formation of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance. The establishment of such a bloc and the deployment of new U.S. nuclear systems in the Far East will, however, seriously undermine the strategic balance which took shape there, the NEW TIMES writes in conclusion.

U.S.-JAPAN 'COMBAT' SIMULATES NUCLEAR WAR

LD241123 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo November 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

The Armed Forces of Japan and the USA are preparing for joint combat actions involving the use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. A number of anti-war organizations have circulated here a report which says specifically that during the recent "Yamato-83" joint exercises on Hokkaido Island the ground forces of the two countries were training in operations involving the use of mass-destruction weapons. One of the testing ranges on the island was marked on army maps as a "zone of radioactive, chemical and biological contamination." The training "battles" fought there simulated those of nuclear war.

As the newspaper AKAHATA says today, the National Defense Agency of Japan has done everything to withhold this fact from the press for fear of an explosion of public anger over Japan's involvement in the Pentagon's adventurist strategy.

Joint American-Japanese exercises in the use of mass destruction weapons in combat operations stem from the U.S. plans to further build up American first-strike arsenals in the Pacific Basin. Press reports indicate that cruise missiles, intended for hitting ground targets, have already been installed aboard 100 ships of the American Seventh Fleet. The battleship "New Jersey", now converted into a floating base for Tomahawk nuclear missiles, is soon to begin cruising off the Far Eastern shores.

In South Korea, preparations are underway to deploy neutron weapons and new medium-range missiles in addition to about 700 American nuclear warheads already sited there. About fifty F-16 American fighter bombers, intended for making massive nuclear strikes, are to be moved soon to the Misawa base in the north of Japan.

JAPAN'S 'REVANCHIST' AMBITIONS BACKED BY U.S.

LD211406 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, November 21, TASS -- "The ruling Liberal Democratic Party, which has been in power since its founding in 1955, is pursuing a policy, which reflects the interests of the financial and industrial tycoons backing the party," Yevgeniy Rusakov writes in PRAVDA. "The alliance of the Liberal Democrats and monopolies, which keeps in its hands the financial, political, and administrative levers, the press and television, is forcing through all possible means its will on the people." "A majority of the Japanese (according to the returns of a public opinion poll, 72 percent against 21 percent) are opposing the course for a further militarisation of the country and its drawing into the Pentagon's global strategy, but the country's ruling circles are acting in a diametrically opposite direction."

"Toyko's revanchist ambitions are growing," the author points out. "Belligerent 'demands' are made to the Soviet Union over, in particular, the so-called 'Northern Territories', which are nothing else but the southern part of the Soviet Kuril Islands."

"The present U.S. Administration, which is obsessed with the idea of a 'crusade' against communism, is encouraging in every way possible revanchist and militaristic sentiments in Japan, trying to use more actively Japan's potential in the global anti-Soviet strategy of the Pentagon," the article says. "Tokyo, especially after the Nakasone cabinet came to power late last year, has played up to Washington. This is a result of Japan's military-political dependence on the USA, which is increasing in the conditions of international tensions being built up by the Reagan administration."

"Another most dangerous step on the way of Japan's drawing into the aggressive plans of Washington, the cobbling together of the military-political 'triangle', the USA-Japan-South Korea, was made during Reagan's recent visits to Toyko and Seoul, the article stresses.

"Despite the militaristic indoctrination of the Japanese, the policy course of the Nakasone cabinet is meeting with growing resistance from the public. The antiwar movement in Japan, as is the case in other countries, is becoming an increasingly important factor, restraining the most bellicose figures, who are playing up to Washington's imperial policy."

KARMAL SPEECH HITS 'OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE' IN DRA

PM231131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "B. Karmal's Speech"]

[Text] Kabul, 19 Nov -- A jirgah (meeting) of figures who played a prominent role in Afghanistan's sociopolitical life before the April revolution has concluded its work in the Afghan capital. Former ministers, parliamentary deputies, military chiefs, tribal elders, and religious figures -- more than 400 people in all -- participated in it.

The Afghans have always strived for peace and are prepared to devote all their energy in the name of this noble cause -- the cause of establishing peace in the country, in the region, and all over the planet -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, said in his address to the jirgah participants.

B. Karmal condemned the war preparations of American imperialism, which has unleashed an undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. He declared that the situation in the DRA will be fully normalized as soon as external interference in the country's internal affairs is ended.

The jirgah participants adopted a message to the people of Afghanistan, an appeal to the world's parliamentarians and public figures, and also the meeting's final resolution.

The jirgah participants appealed to the world's parliamentarians and public figures to support the Afghan people's just struggle for peace, happiness, and social progress.

The jirgah participants expressed cordial gratitude to the Soviet Union for the all-round assistance and support it has given and is giving the Afghan people. The USSR's fraternal assistance, they emphasized, is an important factor in the cause of strengthening the DRA's national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

INDIAN PRESS CITED ON PAKISTAN'S ANTI-DRA ACTS

PM231114 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Undeclared War"]

[Text] Delhi, 22 Nov -- According to Indian press reports, special Pakistani Army subunits are being used increasingly in the undeclared war against Afghanistan, with Washington's knowledge. In the guise of basmachis they carry out armed raids on DRA territory, organize terrorist and sabotage actions in the border regions, and also give direct combat support to anti-Afghan groupings. The latter, in their turn, help Islamabad suppress the Pakistani people's struggle for democratic rights. As the informed Indian weekly BLITZ reports, basmachi formations entrenched in Pakistani territory are now redeploying. The bases of the bandits belonging to one of the biggest counterrevolutionary groups headed by (Himatyar) are being moved toward the DRA's southwestern borders. These terrorists and killers, famous for their cruelty, have recently been used to suppress actions by the Pakistani people against the repressive Islambad regime. To this end they were sent into Sind Province.

Now that the Pakistani Army has taken on punitive functions and has in effect occupied hundreds of cities and villages in Sind, they intend, BLITZ reports, to use this basmachi grouping once again "to exert pressure on Afghanistan." People here note that the redeployment of anti-Afghan gangs is taking place with U.S. knowledge. The United States, the newspaper JANYUG writes, exercises total control of the terrorists' operations. In dozens of special camps located in Pakistan where the anti-Afghan rabble learn to kill on the sly, carry out acts of sabotage, and terrorize the peaceful population, about 300 CIA instructors "give lessons." Washington is constantly expanding arms deliveries to the bandits and spending hundreds of millions of dollars for these purposes.

'TERROR,' 'MASSACRES' HIGHLIGHT ZIAUL HAQ REGIME

PM221604 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[S. Bulantsev article: "Civil Disobedience"]

[Text] ...First the doomed village was tightly surrounded. Several hundred soldiers in full battle dress were ordered to shot anyone -- old men, women, or children -- who tried to break through the army cordon. Then helicopters took off and began firing missiles at the village. Homes were ablaze, crops burned, and completely innocent people died in the fire and explosions. The cries of the wounded and shouts for help from the living and from peasants driven mad with fear could be heard from all sides...

The reader would be entitled to think that the journalist had decided to revive a moment from the vile U.S. adventure in Indochina. But no. This is Pakistan, one of the many goon operations by General Ziaul Haq's dictatorship against its own people. Yes, on the military dictator's orders the army is conducting a carefully planned campaign of massacres against whole villages of unarmed civilians. According to the evidence of opposition forces in Pakistan, no less than 3 army divisions as well as 15,000 officers and men from paramilitary formations have been shipped into Sind Province alone to carry out goon operations. From mid-August through the end of October in Sind the bullets and bayonets of Ziaul Haq's cutthroats have killed over 300 people and seriously wounded more than 1,000, and over 10,000 Pakistanis have been thrown into prison or police torture chambers. According to Western press figures 824 people were killed by goons in Sind Province in 10 weeks...

What is happening in Pakistan? Why has this country been gripped by antigovernment actions involving hundreds of thousands of Pakistanis to which the military authorities are replying with mass repression and terror?

The current situation in Pakistan is the predictable outcome of the domestic and foreign policy of the regime which seized power in the country after a military coup 6 years ago. These years have been marked by a course aimed at the country's intensive militarization which, given the poorly developed state of the Pakistani economy, inevitably entialed a sharp fall in the masses' living standard. The regime has failed to tackle the state's socioeconomic problems or to cure Pakistani society's most acute ills -- poverty and unemployment -- to any extent at all. President Ziaul Haq has not kept his own promises on the democratization of sociopolitical life: He has made umpteen announcements of his intention to lift martial law, hold general parliamentary elections, and hand over power in the country to an elected civilian government. To date, however, his promises have been nothing more than that.

By imposing all kinds of dubious conditions and simply by repudiating his own words Ziaul Haq has been clinging to power and at the same time has been trying to give foreign public opinion the idea that he enjoys the support of the majority of the population. Recently, when the general gave an interview to a journalist from the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, he felt by all accounts very uneasy at the following direct question from the correspondent:

"If, as you say, you enjoy majority support, what prevented you then and what prevents you now from obtaining the people's mandate and from continuing to pursue your policy as an elected representative?"

In reply the dictator launched into obscure arguments to the effect that he "has no political ambitions or political plans" and is "thinking about the peaceful transfer of power in the country." It must be noted that he has been thinking about it for a very long time since he has repeatedly repudiated his own promise on parliamentary elections. And even if he recently promised yet again to hold elections by March 1985 he quickly added the stipulation that they should be carried out on a "nonparty basis" "since there is no place in the administration of an Islamic state for the party system." Essentially this is a question of preventing his strongest political opponents from taking part in the elections.

However, Ziaul Haq's attempts to make short work of the opposition have failed. Pakistan's main opposition forces (nine political parties) have succeeded in uniting in the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy [MRD] and have proclaimed a "civil disobedience campaign." The emergence of the MRD reflects the protest of the public at large against the infringement of democratic liberties and elementary human rights. As a sociological study by the newspaper NAWA-I-WAQT shows, the MRD's demands for the rapid transfer of power to a civilian administration are supported by the overwhelming majority of the Pakistani population. The largest opposition parties have refused any dialogue with the administration until it declares immediate general elections and the restoration of the 1973 constitution. In response the generals have launched open terror against MRD supporters. Thus the governor of Sind Province, where the movement enjoys particularly broad support, has given an order to search...the populations of all villages in the province on the pretext that "political elements" are operating there. As a result, thousands of the military regime's opponents have found themselves in prison.

A characteristic feature of the present antigovernment actions in Pakistan is that they are also anti-American in nature. The opposition rightly believes that without U.S. military and economic assistance the Islamabad regime could not survive and is saved only by injections of dollars and weapons. Washington is constantly increasing the offensive might of the Pakistani Armed Forces. It is well known that there exists a bilateral military-political deal worth $3.2 billion within whose framework Islamabad has already begun to receive the very latest U.S. weaponry, including F-16 aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons. And the United States swiftly satisfies the military regime's every request in addition to this colossal deal. Thus the Reagan administration recently approved the supply to Islamabad of sea-launched Harpoon missiles which even some NATO countries do not have. It has been decided to sell Pakistan four Mohawk reconnaissance aircraft equipped with powerful radar.

Where does such generosity come from? And how is Pakistan paying for its billions of dollars of military supplies? At the cost of its national interests, since it has become a loyal implementer of U.S. policy in Asia. As the Delhi newspaper TIMES OF INDIA writes, Ziaul Haq has signed an agreement with Washington on admitting U.S. "rapid deployment forces" to Pakistani military bases at Karachi, Gwadar, and Peshawar and on creating electronic espionage centers on its territory.

Thus Islamabad, in addition to Tel Aviv, has been assigned a key role in the alliance of reactionary regimes pieced together by Washington in the Near and Middle East which is to serve U.S. imperialism's imperial expansionist aims.

The wealth of experience of bloody reprisals against objectors in its own country has become a source of foreign currency for Islamabad. The fact is that the Pakistani administration has been "hiring out" its military subunits on the broad scale as a buttress for unstable antipopular regimes. The Pakistani troops stationed in other countries are not mercenary armies in the traditional sense; you will not find advertizements for them in the magazine SOLDIER OF FORTUNE. It is all done at the level of intergovernmental contracts. "If some frightened Arab prince -- in most cases one who is far more concerned with internal security questions in his own country than in any external threat -- wants to acquire a tank subunit for his personal protection, he only needs to telephone the Pakistani president," THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes. There are at least 20,000 Pakistani military servicemen in Saudi Arabia alone at present and a further 7,000 are preparing to be sent to that country. The mercenaries' basic function is to "suppress disorder." If we call things by their real name this means the suppression of actions by the people's masses against conservative regimes. It is now clear why the democratic press in the Asian countries is increasingly frequently calling Islamabad an international policeman. As we can see, there is every justification for that epithet.

CPSU'S RUSAKOV GREETS VISITING LAO YOUTH LEADERS

PM230910 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Guests of the Komsomol"]

[Text] A delegation of the Lao Union of People's Revolutionary Youth headed by Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, first secretary of the Lao Union of People's Revolutionary Youth Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union 10 through 21 November at the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee. The delegation familiarized itself with the activity of Komsomol organizations in Moscow, Moscow Oblast, and Krasnodar Kray in the sphere of the communist education of young people in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, and the 19th Komsomol Congress and with the work of the Komsomol Central Committee Higher Komsomol School in training Komsomol cadres.

A talk took palce in the Komsomol Central Committee with the members of the Lao Union of People's Revolutionary Youth delegation. In an atmosphere of complete unity of views, the sides exchanged opinions on topical questions of the activity of the two fraternal youth unions and discussed questions of further deepening cooperation between the Komsomol and the Lao Union of People's Revolutionary Youth as well as certain problems of the international youth movement.

The Lao Union of People's Revolutionary Youth delegation was received by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the talks, which passed in a warm, friendship atmosphere, were V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and Khamta Douangthongla, Lao ambassador to the USSR.

NHAN DAN HITS IMPERIALIST-HEGEMONIST 'COLLUSION'

PM222105 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "In Accordance With Fundamental Interests"]

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Nov -- The transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and good-neighborly cooperation is in accordance with the whole region's fundamental interests, NHAN DAN writes.

The trend toward dialogue between the Indochinese states and the ASEAN countries, the newspaper points out, and the striving for a just solution of Southeast Asia's problems at the negotiating table are continuing to strengthen. This is also acknowledged by some Asean countries' governments. The urgent need for such a dialogue was also indicated at the conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries in Delhi whose decision represents a good basis for talks.

Despite the intriques of the enemies of the Kampuchean revolution, the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee organ notes, the PRK's international prestige is growing. The combat cohesion among Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchean and their fraternal solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states are becoming steadily stronger.

The collusion between U.S. imperialism, hegemonism, and the other forces of international reaction is the main source of the persisting tension and of the threat to peace in Southeast Asia.

The discussion at the United Nations on the international aspects of the situation in Southeast Asia confirmed that the opponents of a just settlement in the region, who are continuing to arm the Polpotist bandits, and other Khmer reactionary groupings are finding themselves in growing isolation. The international public welcomes dialogue among the region's states aimed at improving the situation not only in Southeast Asia but also throughout the world, NHAN DAN stresses.

AUSTRALIA 'PEACE CHAMPIONS' PROTEST OUTSIDE BASE

LD231506 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Canberra November 23 TASS -- The participants in the anti-war manifestations blocked up the road leading to the American Pine Gap electronic-space intelligence base in Australia, and stopped a column of buses which carried a shift of Americans working there. Only policemen who were summoned managed to clear the way for buses.

The Australian peace champions protest against the nuclear arms race which is being whipped up by the Reagan administration and demand the dismantling of all U.S. military bases on the territory of the fifth continent. The women, members of Australia's Parliament from the Labour Party, issued a statement expressing support for the manifestation outside the Pine Gap base.

USSR SAID WILLING TO REESTABLISH ALBANIA TIES

LD241218 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- Both in the grim years of war and in the years of active Soviet-Albanian cooperation the Soviet Union had been consistently guided by the principle of proletarian, socialist internationalism in its relations with Albania. Today too, the Soviet Union is prepared to reestablish friendly relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, writes the weekly NEW TIMES in connection with Albania's liberation day, a national holiday of the Albanian people, marked on November 29.

As far back as 1942, the Soviet Union stated, the weekly (November 25 issue) says, that Albania's future political set-up was a matter for the Albanian people themselves to decide. On November 10, 1945, the Soviet Union established diplomatic relations with Albania. This move by the Soviet Union, one reflecting its readiness to protect the national independence and territorial integrity of democratic Albania, was especially valuable for the young state. Thanks to the efforts of Soviet diplomacy, representatives of Albania were invited to the Paris peace conference. The question of reparations from Italy in favour of Albania was settled positively. In December 1955, Albania was admitted to the United Nations.

But the Western powers, putting political and economic pressure on Albania, attempted to bring down its people's democratic government by using for the purpose Albanian war criminals who found refuge in Western countries after the war. Documents on cooperation by U.S. special services with Albanian war criminals came to public knowledge in Washington recently. Xhafer Deva, Hasan Dosti, Mithat Frasheri and other Albanian quislings set up various "committees" and "blocs" under the wing of the American intelligence service and sent armed gangs into Albania.

It is not fortuitous that the names of these Albanian criminals have come up to the surface today when Washington arbitrarily declares any region of the world to be a zone of its interests. Nor is it fortuitous that hypocritical statements expressing "concern" over Albania's future and pleading the need to establish a "diplomatic cordon" around it began to appear in the American press lately. And again, the well-worn argument used is a mythical "menace" from the Soviet Union, the article says.

ARKHIPOV, SFRY'S SREBRIC DISCUSS TRADE CONTACTS

LD232034 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 23 TASS -- "The Soviet Union is not only the leading but also the most stable trade partner of Yugoslavia, and we highly appreciate this", it was stated today by Deputy Chairman of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia Borislav Srebric. He heads the Yugoslav delegation that is conducting talks in Moscow on questions of developing Soviet-Yugoslav economic, trade and technical cooperation. During the visit Borislav Srebric met with First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ivan Arkhipov and discussed with him the prospects of developing bilateral business contacts between Yugoslavia and the USSR.

Also today the Yugoslav delegation held talks at the USSR State Committee for External Economic Ties. They were devoted mostly to questions of the purposeful and rational use of credits granted by the Soviet Union to Yugoslavia in 1972 and 1981.

SREBRIC, MARCHUK DISCUSS SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

LD241327 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1119 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, November 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Soviet scientific-technical cooperation develops successfully and the two countries are ready to link it even more strongly with bilateral trade exchange and other forms of economic cooperation.

The above was set out here today, Thursday, by Yugoslav Vice-Premier Borislav Srebric and Soviet Deputy Premier and President of the State Committee for Science and Technology G. Marchuk.

Srebric and Marchuk stated the hope that the "days of the U.S.S.R. science and technology" to be held in Yugoslavia next year and a similar Yugoslav manifestation to be organized in the Soviet Union in 1985 will contribute to strengthening this type of cooperation between the two countries.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DELIBERATIONS NOTED

LD250033 Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin November 24 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG) opened here today. A report of the SUPG Central Committee was delivered by Werner Felfe, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the SUPG Central Committee. A draft national economic development plan of the GDR for 1984 is under discussion at the plenary meeting.

Touching upon topical international problems, the speaker emphasised that in the present complex international situation the peaceful policy of the countries of the socialist community is a decisive factor of ensuring peace in the whole world. The socialist countries' peace initiatives meet not only their interests but also the aspirations of all the peoples of the world. However, the world today has been placed before the fact of deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, which creates a serious threat to security in the continent. In the face of this fact, the report points out, and in accordance with an understanding reached between the Governments of the USSR, the GDR, and Czechoslovakia, it has been decided to start preparatory work for the deployment of missile complexes of operational-tactical designation on the territories of the GDR and Czechoslovakia. This decision should become a warning to those who try to achieve military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty member-states and to dictate their will to the peoples of the world.

CPCZ PLENUM VIEWS DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

LD250038 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Prague November 24 TASS -- The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSC) came to a close here today. It discussed a report of the Presidium of the KSC Central Committee on the present-day international situation and a report on the country's draft state economic and social development plan for 1984.

A resolution adopted on matters discussed points out that the situation in the world has become extremely aggravated through the fault of the reactionary forces of imperialism and particularly those of the USA.

The USA wants to deploy U.S. nuclear missiles in direct proximity to the borders of the countries of the socialist community at all costs. In these conditions the people of Czechoslovakia, just like the peoples of other countries, must show increased vigilance in the face of the threat that has overhung mankind.

In the interests of ensuring Czechoslovakia's security and protecting the entire socialist community as well as with a view to maintaining the balance of forces, the resolution says, the Governments of the USSR and Czechoslovakia have decided to start preparatory work for the deployment of missile complexes of operational-tactical designation on the territory of Czechoslovakia. The KSC Central Committee is stating full support for the decision, the resolution emphasises.

A closing speech at the plenary meeting was made by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the KSC Central Committee.

CPSU AIDE TUMANOVA HEADS DELEGATION TO BULGARIA

PM230947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by Z.P. Tumanova, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, visited Bulgaria 14 through 19 November in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the BCP.

The delegation familiarized itself with the BCP's work experience in creative unions and cultural establishments and was received by G. Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Culture Committee, and by S. Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

BCP DELEGATION VISITS ENTERPRISES 14-19 NOV

PM230950 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of BCP party workers headed by N. Velchev, secretary of Gabrovo Okrug BCP Committee, visited the Soviet Union 14 through 19 November in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the BCP.

The Bulgarian comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in directing the introduction of scientific and technical achievements and mechanizing and automating industrial production.

They had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Machine-Building Department, Kharkov party obkom, and the State Committee for Science and Technology and visited a number of industrial enterprises in Moscow and Kharkov.

BUNDESTAG RESOLUTION TO DEPLOY MISSILES REPORTED

LD222113 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn November 22 TASS -- The West German Bundestag by a majority of votes of deputies from the parties of the ruling coalition, CDU-CSU and the FDP, has endorsed a draft resolution which envisages the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear-missile weapons in the Federal Republic of Germany. During the two-day debate which began on Monday with a government statement by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the FRG, representatives of the ruling conservative-liberal coalition launched a psychological campaign of pressure on the parliamentary opposition -- the SDP and the Greens Party -- by spreading the myth about a "Soviet military threat" and demanding that the U.S. Administration's dangerous course be followed unreservedly.

It was emphasised in the speeches by Social Democrats and by deputies from the Greens Party that deployment of new U.S. nuclear-missile weapons in the FRG's territory will create a serious threat to the security of the country and of the whole of Europe.

The debate was held against the backdrop of massive anti-war activities in Bonn and other cities of the FRG.

FRG's 'Heavy Responsibility'

PM241315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov: "A Heavy Responsibility: The Missile Issue Inside and Outside the Bundestag"]

[Text] Bonn, 23 Nov -- So the decision has been taken. In a two-day debate in the West German Bundestag, which parliamentary commentators admit was of unprecedented importance and intensity, the machinery of bourgeois parliamentary democracy was set in motion. It has creaked slowly into action under unprecedented pressure and under the protection of a solid police cordon and following an incredible effort to indoctrinate deputies and their families with propaganda. It was the will of the ruling majority (286 votes against 226 with one absention), but certainly not the will of the people which decided an issue of most a cute and vital importance for the FRG: The Bundestag confirmed its consent to the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in the FRG and to the conversion of the country into a launchpad for Pershing II and cruise missiles.

No one would be surprised to learn that yesterday, as the stormy debate continued in the Bundestag until late in the evening, massive Galaxy transport planes, loaded with Pershing missile components, including nuclear warheads, were already beginning to land at a West German military airfield.

On the day before the discussion of the missile issue in the Bundestag, the FRG financial and industrial haute-bourgeois newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, concealing the alarm those circles feel about the size of the country's antiwar movement. tried to suggest that the antimissile demonstrations, those in progress and those in preparation, are the work of a "handful" of people. But the sedative of calming assurance failed to deceive. Do you think that mere handfuls would have been able to summon millions of West German citizens to the struggle?! Here are the recent facts.

Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) and Greens Party congresses and a German Communist Party (DKP) Board plenum stated, on the eve of the debate, a categorical "no" to deployment.

The public "parliament of the majority" met in Bonn. It was attended by delegates from 248 electoral districts together with well-known political figures, trade union representatives, people from the spheres of science, culture and religion, and representatives of various organizations. In their resolution they declared that the Bundestag has no right to take a decision on behalf of the majority of the people and sanction the installation of U.S. missiles, since the majority of the country's population is against this. The "Bonn declaration" adopted by this parliament says that the struggle against the deployment of the missiles will continue until the weapons have been removed from the country's territory.

Before the Bundestag debate began, its president, Christian Democrat R. Barzel, said in a television interview that he would treat the antimisslie demonstrations "with a sense of humor." Early in the morning of 21 November Mr President's "humor" could be seen in action, so to speak, and Western "democracy" viewed at first hand. The real thing, not a gaudy simulacrum. Thousands of demonstrators were proceeding in peaceful columns toward the government district where the Bundestag building stands. They were carrying placards saying "No to missiles, yes to talks!" Those demanding peace were confronted with water cannons and tear-gas; people were seized and forced into patrol wagons. But the demonstrators did not flinch; they merely withdrew a few meters to the other side of Bonn's central highway.

There were mass demonstrations and torchlight processions in Hamburg, Munich, Nuremberg and other cities. Millions of West Germans once again demonstrated their attitudes to "arms upgrading."

Meanwhile, the atmosphere was just as tense in the Bundestag auditorium, with its ebony paneling. There was an invisible but tangible dividing line between two clearly defined camps. One contained the supporters of "arms upgrading": members of the "Christians" and Free Democratic factions; the other contained Social Democrats and Greens.

The arguments in favor of "arms upgrading," which Federal Chancelor H. Kohl set forth in the government statement and which were explained at length by his close aides A. Dregger, M. Woerner, and others, echoed the propaganda put out by the Pentagon which is pushing its missiles into Western Europe. They have obviously turned a blind eye to the fate of the FRG and its people and have forgotten the solemn oath not to allow a war to start on German soil ever again.

On behalf of his party H.-J. Vogel, chairman of the SPD faction, firmly stated that the Social Deomcrats do not accept the ruling parties' thesis that "more weapons mean greater security." The deployment of the U.S. missiles will entail a massive threat. The United States has made "insufficient effort" to each agreement at the Soviet-American talks on medium-range weapons in Geneva. The SPD and Greens factions applauded the demand for a positive response to the USSR's recent initiatives on preventing a dangerous new twist in the nuclear arms race in Europe.

Before the voting took place SPD Chairman Willy Brandt urged the government for the last time to consider the dire consequences of the deployment of the U.S. missiles. "What do you gain," he asked, "by acquiring a large number of weapons but, at the same time, losing people's hearts?" But it was all in vain.

The two-day Bundestag debate provided excellent evidence of the "advantages" of Western democracy. For example, the chairman harassed all the speakers from the Greens faction -- a party which, as we know, strongly opposes "arms upgrading." They were constantly interrupted and prevented from speaking. The supporters of missile deployment had complete freedom, however. The Bundestag can never before have heard such outrageous slander and strings of fables about the Soviet Union.

The Bundestag debate showed that the leaders of the ruling Christian Democratic Union/ Christian Social Union and Free Democratic Party, by backing the militarist U.S. and NATO course and supporting the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles in the FRG, have taken a step in a dangerous direction, a step which contradicts rather than accords with the interests of their own people and the principles of European peace and good-neighborliness. They have assumed a heavy responsibility to history, and they will not escape that responsibility.

"The peace movement will not accept the deployment," the newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER wrote in connection with the Bundestag decision. "The FRG is in for a big showdown at home." In fact, the split in Parliament on this decisive foreign policy issue and the wave of antiwar demonstrations have shown that the struggle on West German soil for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe in Europe continues unabated, and that it is entering a new and even more intensive phase.

SPD CONGRESS NEGATIVE MISSILE VOTE HAILED

PM221157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondents Yu. Yakhontov and V. Rykin dispatch under the rubric "Echoes of the Week": "A Difficult But Important Decision: Notes From the Extraordinary SPD Congress"]

[Text] Cologne-Bonn -- "The SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] rejects the deployment of FRG territory of new U.S. medium-range systems, scheduled to begin at the end of the year in accordance with the federal government's wishes." The way toward this decisive sentence in the resolution adopted by an overwhelming majority of votes (383 of 400) at the conclusion of the Extraordinary SPD Congress was difficult and long. This is why the delegates in the Cologne Kongresshaus applauded so loudly when the chairman announced that the document had been approved and the party thereby returned to its antiwar positions and regard, this very important question.

The faces of most of those present reflected satisfaction, not to mention joy. And that is understandable. After the miscalculations of the preceding years and congresses when the SPD leadership played an active part in foisting NATO's "two-track" decision on the country, a movement against turning the country into Washington's nuclear missile launching pad has emerged among the West German Social Democrats, as, incidentally, it has among the broadest strata of the FRG's population. Among party members, including the leadership, a deep split as regards views on the missile question intensified. The majority demanded a "no" to arms upgrading. But the minority, consisting mainly of a small group on the SPD's board, led by the party's deputy chairman and former federal chancellor, H. Schmidt, tried to justify the adventurist plans of the United States and NATO. But their efforts proved futile.

Of course, the leaders of the SPD -- numerically the strongest political party in the FRG -- could not fail to take into account the fact that the overwhelming majority of the population is opposed to the deployment of the U.S. cruise and Pershing II missiles -- as public opinion polls carried out by the most diverse organizations have repeatedly confirmed. The massive, many-million-strong antimissile demonstrations, unprecedented in the FRG's history, in which many Social Democrats have taken part in the course of recent months and particularly in October, during the "hot fall," have literally shaken the country.

It is also indubitable that the Soviet Union's genuine desire to achieve success at the Geneva talks with the United States on the limitation of nulcear arms in Europe, and its persistent work in that direction, have tremendously influenced the sentiments in the SPD's ranks. A particularly strong impression was created by the clarity and sensible and realistic nature of the USSR's peace initiatives contained in Yu.V. Andropov's statement and in his replies to the questions put by PRAVDA. It is no accident that H.J. Vogel, the chairman of the SPD parliamentary faction in the Bundestag,

said in part when addressing the congress from the rostrum: "We will (in the course of the upcoming Bundestag debate -- Yu. Yakhonotov and V. Rykin) accuse the federal government, and the federal chancellor in particular, of having by no means done everything to induce Washington to take the Soviet proposals seriously.... The truth is that the federal government, too, is to blame for the fact that no agreement has been reached in Geneva."

All that has been mentioned so far represents some, though by no means all, of the reasons which have finally led the SPD to the logical conclusion -- the unanimous [as published] demand to reject the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles.

In the opinion of many observers, this congress result represents indubitable progress for the SPD. "The SPD must be judged not by its words but by its deeds," the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT notes with satisfaction in its editorial. It is quite obvious that this decision of the Cologne extraordinary congress alone cannot prevent deployment. The grouping of "Christian" and Free Democrats currently at the helm in Bonn is planning to reaffirm its loyalty to Washington's plans, relying on its formal majority in the Bundestag.... But it is important that the SPD, and primarily its leadership, has finally mustered the strength to face up to the harsh reality and to say openly: The U.S. missiles will bring the FRG neither lasting peace nor the longed-for security!

Summing up the results of the SPD's Extraordinary Congress, it must be noted that the congress reflected -- as, incidentally, do most of the party's other similar events and even its policy -- the inconsistent characteristic of the Social Democrats. This was manifested for instance in the fact that, while opposing war in principle, the leaders of the Social Democrats did not deem it necessary to resolutely denounce war preparations. The kowtowing to the United States in the adopted document also stems from this.

The condemnation of NATO's "arms upgrading" by the SPD Congress has caused a flurry in the ranks of the missile worshippers. Accusations of "treason" have poured in from the right wing of the conservative bloc. Citizens are being intimidated with claims that the Social Democrats" "no" to missile deployment will inevitably lead to the country's withdrawal from NATO, and subsequently even to... "neutralism" and that, as they put it, would be "the end of the world" for the FRG.

To be sure, the decision of the SPD Congress benefits all the FRG's antiwar forces, and primarily the party itself. "The main point is," DER SPIEGEL writes, "that NATO's 'two-track' decision -- that most burdensome legacy of H. Schmidt -- which has split the party like no other topic has done in the recent decades, now becomes a bonding element. Not disunited because of a 'yes' but rallied around a 'no' -- this is what Willy Brandt's party looks like now." A decisive factor here has been the stance of the rank-and-file Social Democrats who sent their delegates to the congress with a mandate to reject the deployment of the U.S. missiles and to step up the struggle against the installation of the Pershing II and cruise missiles in the FRG and for a mutually acceptable accord on reducing medium-range weapons in Europe, and ensuring that a world war really cannot be unleashed from West German soil ever again.

PERSHING MISSILE COMPONENTS' ARRIVAL IN FRG NOTED

LD231752 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn November 23 TASS -- The first of the new "Pershing-2" missile components and those of the equipment for their installation were flown today to West Germany. This was announced by the FRG Government spokesman Peter Boenisch at a press conference in Bonn today. Pointing out that the deployment schedule, worked out in NATO, was strictly followed, he said that the first "Pershing-2" missiles would be put in a state of combat preparedness in West Germany by the end of the current year.

FRG OPPOSITION TO MISSILE DEPLOYMENT CITED

Hessen Landtag Resolution

LD231526 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn November 23 TASS -- Owing to the votes of Social Democratic and "Greens" deputies the Landtag (Land Parliament) of Hessen today adopted a resolution condemning the deployment of American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, that are first-strike weapons, on the territory of the FRG. The document stresses that the fulfilment of the NATO plan will result in a growth of war danger for the FRG. The resolution also demands of the FRG Government and the United States military command that they stop immediately all preparatory work to deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles started at United States military bases in Hessen.

Some time ago a resolution condemning the plan to turn West German territory into a launching pad for American medium-range nuclear missile weapons was adopted also by the Landtag of Bremen.

Bahr, Schily Remarks

LD231821 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn November 23 TASS -- TASS correspondents Aleksey Grigoryev and Sergey Sosnovskiy report:

At the time when West German radio and television announced the results of voting in Bundestag, which decided to give the green light to the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in the country's territory, sirens began loudly wailing over the capital of the FRG. This way the West German peace champions expressed their indignation at the truly fatal decision of the parliament. The ruling conservative-liberal coalition has succeeded in dragging through its sinister missile decision contrary to the protests of an overwhelming majority of the country's population.

Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the SPD Board, described yesterday as a "black" day. Addressing an impromptu press-conference in Bundestag, he stressed that the "rearmament" of NATO will be a new spiral in the nuclear-missile weapons race that will be disastrous to all.

Otto Schily, a representative of the "Greens" groups, said that the debate in the Bundestag turned into a farce, as already several hours before its outcome, the first U.S. Air Force transport planes carrying components of "Pershing-2's" on board landed in the American Ramstein (Rhineland-Pfalz) Air Force Base. Thus, the right-wing coalition, which is power in Bonn, has not only shown disregard for the overwhelming majority of the FRG citizens, but has actually behind the back of the parliament sanctioned the deployment of American missiles.

Addressing newsmen, Otto Schily stressed that the Bundestag's "sinister decision will by no means put the peace champions on the retreat, but will rather touch off a fresh upsurge in the anti-war movement in the FRG. He described as a Pyrrhic victory the fact that the CDU, CSU and FDP coalition have succeeded in railroading their draft resolution, which ultimately turns the FRG into a nulcear-missile base of the USA and NATO in Europe.

SKP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM PROCEEDINGS DETAILED

PM231324 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent M. Kostikov, TASS correspondent V. Dodonov dispatch: "Finnish Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Helsinki, 21 Nov -- A Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Central Committee plenum has been held here. It examined the tasks of the struggle for disarmament and against the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries, questions of renewing the party program, and the SKP's activity in the cultural sphere, as well as a number of domestic policy problems.

Delivering a report to the plenum, SKP chairman J. Kajanoja noted in particular the growing significance of further strengthening cooperation between communist and workers parties, above all on questions of strengthening peace. Finnish Communists, the SKP chairman went on to point out, form a united front with the socialist countries and national liberation forces, as well as with the communist and workers movement in capitalist countries.

J. Kajanoja called for a further stepping up of ideological political work so as to ensure that the 20th SKP Congress next spring will take place in an atmosphere of cohesion and growth in the party's authority.

KOIVISTO RATIFIES USSR-FINNISH TREATY EXTENSION

LD241435 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Helsinki November 24 TASS -- Today President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland ratified the protocol on extending the 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The protocol was signed in Moscow on June 6, 1983.

KOIVISTO CITED ON USSR-FINLAND TIES, ARMS ISSUES

LD250053 Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Helsinki November 24 TASS -- Relations between the Soviet Union and Finland develop in a positive direction. The favourable importance of our good-neighbourly relations in the conditions of the growth of international tension should be specially emphasised, President Mauno Koivisto of Finland has stated in an interview with the Finnish Telegraph Bureau.

Touching upon the question of deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, the president of Finland pointed out that it was greatly hoped in the West that, when the first Euromissiles are deployed in Europe, the Soviet Union would change its stand and would not do what the Soviet side warned about. At present, Mauno Koivisto pointed out, we can state that the Soviet Union acts precisely as it informed in advance it would in this situation.

The opinion of the president of Finland is that the results achieved at the Madrid follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe show that there exists a serious striving for reaching accords. The preparatory meeting in connection with the holding of the first stage of a conference on confidence-building measures and on security and disarmament in Europe -- which is to be convened in Stockholm -- has been held in Helsinki, as the president put it, in a reassuring atmosphere.

KUZNETSOV DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FINLAND 24 NOV

LD241328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- A Soviet state delegation led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left Moscow for Helsinki today. It will take part in celebrations marking the 60th birthday of President Mauno Koivisto of Finland. The delegation includes Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR-Finland Society; Comrade Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Sobolev, USSR ambassador to Finland.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

The seeing-off party included Aarno Eino Karhila, Finland's ambassador to the USSR.

CPSU GREETINGS GIVEN AT TURKISH CP CONGRESS

LD231610 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "In Fraternal Parties": "Turkish Communists' Forum"]

[Text] Bonn, 19 Nov -- A report by the Turkish Communist Party [TKP] Central Committee published in the West German newspaper UNSERE ZEIT states that the Fifth TCP Congress has been held.

The congress took place illegally, under conditions of continued police repression against the party. The fact that it was held successfully under such difficult circumstances, the TKP Central Committee report emphasizes, attests to the party's strength and its ability to ensure the functioning of the party and its leadership.

The congress heard the Central Committee report, which was delivered by Haydar Kutlu, general secretary of the TKP Central Committee. The report analyzed the present situation in the country and in the world and outlined ways to resolve the tasks facing the party. The congress discussed and approved the Central Committee report and the theses for the centenery of the birth of M. Subhi, the party's founder, and adopted the TKP's new program and rules. The congress also adopted a number of other decisions on specific questions of party policy.

Having examined the situation in Turkey following the 1980 military coup, the TKP congress emphasized the need to struggle to create a national democratic alternative to the regime of military dictatorship in the country.

The Fifth TKP Congress devoted special attention to the problem of the struggle for peace, against the danger of war, and against NATO.

The congress elected the new composition of the party's Central Committee. H. Kutlu was elected general secretary of the TKP Central Committee, and I. Bilen party chairman.

The CPSU Central Committee sent a greetings message to the Fifth TKP Congress.

The CPSU Central Committee greetings message points out that this congress is an important event for the TKP, which is waging the struggle under conditions of police repression -- an event called upon to consolidate the results of the TKP's political and organizational activity and to promote the organizational and ideological strengthening of the party's ranks.

Soviet communists, the message reads, know that the TKP is true to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and consistently comes out for peace and national independence, against war, and for the cohesion of the international communist movement.

The message highly rates the TKP's activity in strengthening peace and friendship between our two countries' peoples, rebuffing anti-Soviet bourgeois propaganda, and disseminating the truth about the Soviet Union, the socialist community, the CPSU's peace-loving foreign policy, and real socialism.

Expressing fraternal solidarity with Turkish communists, the CPSU Central Committee wished them successes in their difficult struggle.

TURKISH PRIME MINISTER RESIGNATION REPORTED

LD241442 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Ankara, November 24, TASS -- Today Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu of Turkey tendered his resignation to the country's president Kenan Evren. The resignation was accepted. The president instructed Ulusu to perform the duties of the head of government until a new cabinet is formed.

The prime minister's resignation is connected with the recent parliamentary elections in the country, at which the Motherland Party, headed by Turgut Ozal, former deputy prime minister, won a victory. It is Mr Ozal that is expected to be instructed to form a new government for Turkey.

'ATMOSPHERE OF DISAGREEMENT' FOR MITTERAND, CRAXI

PM222118 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

["International Notes" by own correspondent N. Paklin: "A Range of Disagreements"]

[Text] Rome -- The 2-day Venice meeting between Italian Government head B. Craxi and French President F. Mitterrand was meant to have demonstrated the "unity of views" of these member countries of the West European "ten" shortly before the EEC summit meeting. Nothing, however, came of the demonstration of "unity."

Even diplomats who are circumspect in their statements were forced to admit that the Italian-French meeting was held in an "atmosphere of disagreement." According to the Italian press, the disagreements emerged as early as during the discussion on the Euromissile question. F. Mitterrand categorically rejected the taking of French nuclear forces into account at any talks at all on the reduction of nuclear missile weapons in Europe. The Italian Government, on the other hand, has recently and repeatedly stressed that it is unrealistic not to take the French nuclear forces, which "are by no means located on the moon," into account. Neither could the two countries "marry" their positions regarding the question of admitting Spain and Portugal to membership of the "Common Market."

Fundamental differences emerged during the discussion on the situation in Lebanon and the mission of the "multinational forces" there, which include French and Italian military contingents together with American and British troops.

F. Mitterrand's argument, to which he resorted in an attempt to justify the French air raids in Lebanon, as Rome newspaper IL TEMPO noted, "did not convince the Italians." Italian Foreign Minister G. Andreotti unambiguously condemned the French bombers' raids on Lebanese settlements. In Italy this action was seen as a new military interference by the "multinational forces" in Lebanese internal affairs and raises questions about the further stay of Italian soldiers in Lebanon.

It is true that the Italian delegation members in Venice produced a defender of the French president's "line" in the person of P. Longo, minister of budget and political secretary of the Social-Democratic Party, well known for his pro-American leanings. At a press conference he attacked the foreign minister. "I have nothing in common with what G. Andreotti does in foreign policy," he proclaimed bombastically, to the journalists' amazement. The quarrel between the two Italian ministers "for political reasons" has had wide repercussions in Italy. Statements in G. Andreotti's defense have been made by top people from the Christian-Democrat Party, of which party he is one of the leaders. People in Italy have started talking about "contradictions" within the five-party government on questions of the country's foreign policy.

Taking into account the entire range of differences which emerged in Venice, CORRIERE DELLA SERA writes: "The Italian-French summit meeting ended in a difficult situation." This opinion is shared by many political observers in Rome.

CHERNYAYEV HEADS CPSU DELEGATION VISIT TO FRANCE

PM231628 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation Departure"]

[Text] On 20 November a CPSU delegation comprising A.S. Chernyayev (delegation head), candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; Yu.A. Belik, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Economic Department; V.P. Kapelko, first secretary of the Krasnoyarsk CPSU Raykom; and Professor G.G. Diligenskiy, left for France at the invitation of the French Communist Party.

DEPUTY PREMIER MARCHUK RECEIVES FRANCE'S CRESSON

PM241439 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 22 November G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received E. Cresson, French minister of external trade and tourism.

During the talks there was a discussion of questions of scientific and technical and industrial and economic cooperation between the USSR and France.

The meeting was attended by Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR ambassador to France, and C. Arnaud, French ambassador to the USSR.

'CONTRADICTIONS' ON MISSILES SEEN IN NETHERLANDS

PM230953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch under the general heading "Alarm at Europe's Fate": "People Against Missiles"]

[Text] The Hague, 19 Nov -- In front of the complex of buildings of the States General -- the Netherlands parliament -- demonstrators had stretched out a huge banner bearing the inscription "No to nuclear arms!" Alongside were posters: "Remove all nuclear weapons from Europe, starting with the Netherlands!" And "Stop the cruise missiles!"

This was the atmosphere in which a debate devoted to the Netherlands stand on the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles, which is beginning in West Europe, took place in the Second Chamber of the States General on Thursday, 17 November. The opposition parties sharply criticized the policy of the government, which refuses, in their opinion, to take a clear and principled stand on the missile problem and to advance independent initiatives aimed at curbing the nuclear race. As J. Den Uyl, leader of the Labor Party -- the biggest party in terms of the number of deputies in parliament -- declared, the government irresponsibly agrees to NATO actions which mean the continuation of the arms race.

Maarten Engwirda, leader of the Democrats-'66 party's deputies, urged the government to advance an initiative to convene a special NATO Council session to examine the results of and prospects for the Geneva talks. He advocated adopting Brandt's proposal, which provides for the continuation of the Geneva talks without starting the deployment of new missiles in Europe, the ending of all nuclear weapons tests, and a considerable reduction in nuclear arsenals. The opposition deputies' speeches also contained statements on the need to count British and French medium-range weapons in the overall balance of nuclear arms in Europe. By relying on its parliamentary majority the government was able to reject the oppostion's proposals. However, the course of the debate once again demonstrated the existence of acute contradictions between the government's policy and the demands of the opposition parties and the country's broad public forces on the question of deploying new American missiles in Europe.

Words of appreciation of the importance of the Soviet proposals aimed at ending the arms race in Europe and throughout the world and averting the nuclear threat were heard repeatedly in the Second Chamber.

CPSU, LEBANESE CP LEADERS MEET IN MOSCOW

LD241902 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- Leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Lebanese Communist Party, at their meeting here, have noted "serious aggravation of the international situation and enhanced war menace as a result of the adventurous, militarist course of U.S. imperialism." The meeting was attended by Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, George Hawi, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party, and Abdel Karim Mrue [TASS spelling], member of the Political Bureau of the LCP Central Committee.

"The policy of the U.S. Administration," the meeting's participants stated, "is characterized by the unceremonious violation of the UN Charter and norms of international law, by aggressive actions and armed intervention against sovereign states, crude international provocations, broad use of terrorist methods, encroachment on the sacred right of the peoples to determine by themselves their road of development, their social system."

"At a time when the Soviet Union, seeking to prevent the further accumulation of weapons of mass annihiliation and divert the threat of a nuclear conflict from mankind, advances numerous peace initiatives, the United States is continuing to escalate war preparations and is starting together with its NATO allies the actual deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe."

The opinion was expressed that under such conditions, it is especially necessary to undertake vigorous and concerted efforts on the part of all peace-loving forces with a view to thwarting the criminal imperialist designs and upholding peace and security of the peoples. The LCP delegation declared its full support for the Soviet peace policy and firm opposition to imperialist machinations.

The meeting's participants pointed to the aggressive, irresponsible character of the U.S. actions in the Middle East, resolutely denounced the campaign of blackmail and militarist provocations unleashed by the United States and Israel with regard to Syria. They declared that the course of the United States and its allies considerably enhanced the risk of an outbreak of another large military conflict in the Middle East with all grave consequences it may entail.

PLO'S ABU MAYZAR ADVOCATES "DEMOCRATIC DIALOGUE"

LD232012 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus November 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Dmitriy Zelenin reports: The intensification of the anti-Arab intrigues of imperialism and Zionism manifests itself in the buildup of the military presence in the Middle East, specifically, off the shores of Lebanon, of the U.S. and its NATO allies. This has been pointed out in a TASS interview by the member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization 'Abd al-Muhsin abu Mayzar. Representatives of the U.S. Administration and Tel Aviv rulers make bellicose statements directed at Syria, the Palestinian Resistance Movement and the Lebanese National Patriotic Forces. The aggressive preparations of the U.S. and Israel are carried on within the framework of the strategic alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv, which is spearheaded against the Arab National Liberation Movement in the Middle East.

Abu Mayzar denounced the role of the so-called "multinational forces" in Lebanon, whose backbone is made up of U.S. Marines. Their presence on Lebanese soil runs counter to the interest of the Lebanese people, violates the independence of the country and threatens to turn it into a base of the U.S. and NATO in the region. The Palestine Liberation Organization opposes the interference of imperialist powers in the affairs of Arab nations and resolutely demands the withdrawal of their troops from Lebanon, the removal of the fleet of the U.S. and its NATO partners from the Lebanese shores and the termination of the campaign of slander and pressure against Syria launched by Washington, he said further.

The member of the PLO Executive Committee spoke in favour of the cancellation of the agreement with Israel imposed on Lebanon, which undermines the sovereignty and national integrity of the country, as well as in favour of the unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli interventionist troops from Lebanon in accordance with Resolutions 508 and 509 of the U.N. Security Council.

Touching upon the situation that has formed in the Palestinian resistance movement, Abu Mayzar stressed that the existing differences should be settled by means of a democratic dialogue, and that all the forces of the Palestinian revolution should be directed at the struggle against the Israeli aggressors and their imperialist patrons.

LEBANON'S JUNBLATT SUPPORTS SOVIET PROPOSALS

LD232022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] The escalation of tension in Lebanon has an increasingly dangerous nature, said Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, in an interview with our North Africa correspondent Yevgeniy Lukyanov.

[Begin Junblatt recording in Arabic fading to Russian translation] The situation in Lebanon, Walid Junblatt says, is seriously complicated by the armed intervention of Western powers, led by the United States, in Lebanon's internal affairs. They are calculating on subordinating to their diktat the Lebanese National patriotic forces, all progressive Arab regimes, and primarily Syria. The Soviet Union, Walid Junblatt went on, invariably comes out on the side of the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples, of the just struggle of the Palestinian people. And today, it is clearly impossible to achieve genuine, stable peace in the Near East without the participation of the Soviet Union in a solution of the Near East problem. Therefore, we support the well-known Soviet proposals on convening a representative, international conference on the Near East, said Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon. [end recording]

REAGAN, HERZOG CONFIRM 'CRIMINAL ALLIANCE'

LD232321 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1455 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Washington, 23 Nov (TASS) -- In hatching aggressive designs with regard to the Near East, Washington is continuing to strengthen its criminal alliance with Israeli extremists and to spur them on to fresh armed adventures against Arab states. This has been shown yet again by the White House meeting between Reagan and Israeli President Herzog.

Speaking to journalists, the Israeli president stated plainly that he has obtained from Reagan "an assurance regarding the further development of close relations between the United States and Israel." This implies multilateral assistance and support by Washington for Tel Aviv's aggressive expansionist policy in the Near East.

Representatives of the administration do not hide the fact that as a result of the current meeting in the White House and the talks to be held next week between Reagan and Israeli Prime Minister Shamir, U.S. aid, which comprises about $3 billion this financial year, will be increased even further.

According to the admission of representatives of the administration, "consultations" on Lebanon were also continued at the talks. As everyone knows, it was immediately after a previous round of such "consultations" that the Israeli Air Force subjected civilian buildings on Lebanese territory to barbarous bombing.

The close coordination of the policies of Washington and Tel Aviv with regard to Lebanon points yet again to their common goals, which consist of consolidating the occupation of this country by Israeli troops and U.S. Marines, which form the backbone of the so-called "multinational forces," of achieving the partition of Lebanon and of transforming it into a springboard for fresh aggression in the Near East. This was confirmed in essence by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State K. Dam when speaking at a meeting of the Zionist heads of the American Jewish Congress. Assuring them of the Reagan administration's constant support for the Israeli aggressors, he made it clear at the same time that Washington is not for a moment thinking of withdrawing the U.S. Marines from Lebanon.

SYRIAN, CUBAN MINISTERS MEET IN DAMASCUS

LD241124 Moscow TASS in English 0651 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Damascus, November 24 TASS -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Syria, and Isidoro Malmierca, foreign minister of Cuba, paying a visit to Syria together with a delegation of non-aligned countries, have met in the Syrian capital.

The two sides discussed the political situation in the Middle East and bilateral relations between Syria and Cuba, the SANA news agency reports.

U.S. 'GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY' SPREADS TO PERSIAN GULF

PM231206 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov article under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Escalation of 'Gunboat Diplomacy'"]

[Text] The situation in the Near East is increasingly strained and is becoming more dangerous. This is the direct result of the present U.S. Administration's political line and practical actions. There are no two ways about it. In consistently implementing the "Reagan doctrine" with regard to this region, Washington has moved on from the broad support that the United States has always given Israel's aggressive line to outright and armed interference in the affairs of the Arab states and peoples.

The reasons behind the expanding U.S. military presence in the Near East are obvious. To implement the Reagan administration's goals, the efforts of the Israeli military alone proved insufficient.

So, Washington had to take a direct hand in order to attempt to break Arab opposition to U.S. imperialist policy in the region, and, on the basis of the "strategic alliance" with Israel, create a bridgehead here for subversive activities against the Arab and otehr independent countries and peoples in the adjacent regions.

The most typical example of the "gunboat diplomacy" Reagan has espoused is the actions of the U.S. interventionists in Lebanon. They are becoming increasingly sinister since, judging by statements from U.S. Government spokesmen, the intention is to remove the last restraints from them. The daily buildup of U.S. military might in Lebanon and off its shores has hung like a deadly threat not only over the Lebanese people but also over Syria and the Palestinian resistance movement.

However, the actions against Lebanon, Syria, and the Palestinian resistance movement are, it seems, not so much an end in themselves as a means to achieve one of the main tasks of U.S. interventionist policy in the Near East. The oil-rich Persian Gulf region declared by Washington to be "a zone of vitally important U.S. interests" -- that is where U.S. imperialism's greedy gaze is primarily directed. It is not for nothing that the White House considers it necessary each time to stress that the U.S. intervention in Lebanon is happening for the sake of those very same "vitally important U.S. interests."

An escalation of Washington's "gunboat diplomacy" is also simultaneously occurring directly in the Persian Gulf. The might of the U.S. Navy task force constantly stationed in waters near the Gulf is being steadily built up. Its warships, either singly or in groups, occasionally carry out "raids" deep into the Gulf in order to show the "flag." Moreover, the fact of the continuing Iraq-Iran war, which is depicted by Pentagon strategists as a direct threat to the security of the other Persian Gulf states, dictating the need to guarantee their "defense" from without, is being extensively exploited in favor of the unremitting escalation of the U.S. military presence.

A recent episode is, in this connection, extremely indicative. When the heads of state of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] members gathered in Doha, the capital of Qatar, for their regular conference, Washington thought it necessary to send on a "courtesy visit" there the destroyer "La Salle" -- the flagship of the U.S. task force in this region. By a "fortuitous" coincidence one of the main questions debated in Doha was the problem of defense. And although U.S. officials, as always, stated that the "La Salle" visit had been arranged long before, London's FINANCIAL TIMES, quoting informed sources, maintained that the moment of the U.S. destroyer's appearance had been chosen in view of "the most insistent statements by the Gulf leaders that they wish to rely on their own forces in the military sphere."

To dispel any doubts on this score, Admiral J. Adams, commander of the U.S. forces in the region, informed the Kuwaiti newspaper ARAB TIMES that the Reagan administration is prepared to "act immediately and resolutely" to settle any situation in the troubled Persian Gulf region. "We believe the Persian Gulf countries ought to agree to international intervention aimed at defending the Gulf," the admiral snapped without undue diplomacy.

But how, one wonders, will they deal with these statements: "'Gunboat diplomacy' is unwanted and unacceptable on the shores of the Gulf." ('A. Bisharah, secretary general of the GCC). "We will never request that a foreign power invade the Gulf... The Gulf's defense is purely for the peoples of this region" ('I. al-Kuwari, Qatari minister of information). In reply to this the Reagan administration has stored up the same "arguments" that were pressed into service just recently for the aggression against Grenada. As the U.S. CHICAGO TRIBUNE notes, in this region there are countries linked to the United States by military agreements, and if the situation there gets out of control they will "not hestitate to turn to the United States with an official request for aid, thereby giving the United States a legitimate excuse for bringing its ships into Persian Gulf waters."

Moreover, attention is being drawn to the contingency that Washington, in implementing its adventurist plans in the Persian Gulf, intends to rely actively on Tel Aviv's support, something that the Israeli military have long been seeking. It is coordination of this type of action that to a great extent comprises the very essence of the intensive talks currently under way on strengthening the U.S.-Israeli "strategic alliance." This includes a hike to $1.7 billion in military aid to Tel Aviv in the present fiscal year; the use of Israeli territory for deploying the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force intended for operations in the Persian Gulf; and the holding of joint military maneuvers between the two countries.

The Persian Gulf region is in direct proximity to the borders of the Soviet Union. It is therefore natural that we are far from indifferent to events taking place there. The Soviet Union, seeking to create a normal, peaceful situation in the region, counters the doctrine of aggression and U.S. diktat with regard to the Persian Gulf countries with a doctrine of peace and security. And these are not merely words. Back in December 1980 the Soviet Union put forward a whole string of constructive proposals. They enjoy widespread support among the Arab peoples, who see in their implementation real way to counter the U.S. Administration's "gunboat diplomacy."

U.S. TROOPS IN LEBANON ON 'FULL COMBAT ALERT'

LD241510 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Beirut November 24 TASS -- According to reports coming in, the Israeli invaders blocked the traffic through the checkpoint on the Aavali Bridge in South Lebanon on Wednesday and attacked defenceless people, beating them with the stocks of their submachineguns. Then Israeli troops opened fire at cars and trucks massed near the bridge, wounding several Lebanese civilians.

Massive roundups were carried out in a number of population centres and Palestinian refugee camps near the city of Tyre. Several civilians were arrested.

Another crime has been perpetrated by the Zionists in Saida. The newspaper AL-LIWA reports that bodies of two residents of the city of Faiz [TASS spelling] were found in al-Najma square. An investigation carried out by the Lebanese security service disclosed that the people had been killed by Israeli invaders.

It is at the same time reported that American troops in Lebanon have been put on full combat alert. U.S., Israeli and French planes flew missions over the Lebanese capital throughout the last 24 hours.

The Lebanese population is growing angry over the direct armed intervention of the "multinational force" in domestic Lebanese affairs and over the shelling and bombing of civilians by them. It is becoming ever more obvious here that the presence of the troops of the United States and its NATO allies in Lebanon does not at all contribute to the maintainance of calm and peace.

The presence of U.S. naval armada off the Lebanese shores poses a direct military threat to the country and, moreover, interferes with the free passage of ships in the Beirut sea harbour. Having collided with a U.S. warship, the Lebanese dry cargo carrier "Diana-B" with a shipment on board sank yesterday.

U.S. IN 'PROVOCATIVE CAMPAIGN' AGAINST SYRIA

LD241546 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 24 TASS -- Playing up a provocative campaign against Syria, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger made slanderous remarks about that country. During a news conference in the Pentagon he groundlessly tried to blame Syria for the explosion at the headquarters of the U.S. contingent from the so-called multinational force in Lebanon in late October. At the same time the defense secretary reaffirmed Washington's policy of unqualified support for Tel Aviv. He said that the United States was carrying out large-scale programs of military and economic aid to Israel and would continue to do so.

COMPARISON OF QADDUMI MEETING WITH GROMYKO

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 November in its First Edition on page 4 carries a TASS report on the meeting between Andrey Gromyko and the head of the Political Department of the PLO's Executive Committee Faruq Qaddumi on 23 November. The PRAVDA report entitled "Conversation with PLO Delegation" has been compared with the TASS English version published as a Late Report on page H 2 in the 23 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variation:

Paragraph four, line four in PRAVDA reads:...active imperialist factor. Its authority will increase as the internal cohesion of all the detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement and its cooperation with the Arab world's national patriotic forces and above all with Syria, which is resolutely opposed to the aggressors plans, grow stronger and sounder. A.A. Gromyko expressed the...(picking up fifth paragraph, line one).

COMPARISON OF MOSCOW DEPARTURE OF IRAQ'S 'AZIZ

Moscow PRAVDA on Russian on 23 November carries in its First Edition on page 4 a report of the departure of Iraq's Faruq 'Aziz, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, deputy prime minister, foreign minister of the Iraqi Republic, from Moscow on 22 November. The PRAVDA report, under the general heading "On a Working Visit," has been compared with the TASS English version published in the 22 November DAILY REPORT, page H 2, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line two, reads in PRAVDA.... left the USSR 22 November. (substituting "22 November" for "today")

The same paragraph, last line, in PRAVDA reads:... the Soviet Government.

At the airport the guest was seen off by G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

Iraqi Ambassador to the USSR F.S. al-'Izzawi was also among the send-off party.

In his leave-taking.... (supplying the additional paragraphs.)

U.S. 'IN THE DOCK' AT OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PM231550 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Valeriy Volkov "Commentator's Column": "Despite Pressure"]

[Text] In Washington the 13th annual session of the OAS General Assembly, in which the foreign ministers of 30 countries in the Western Hemisphere took part, has finished its work. It took place, as session participants observed, during a "critical period for the countires of the Americas" caused by the insolent U.S. intervention against independent Grenada. And although this question was not officially put on the session agenda as a result of crude pressure by American diplomats, who threatened anyone who condemned the barbarous American action on Grenada with "financial sanctions" and other measures of "punishment," U.S. imperialism nevertheless found itself effectively in the dock.

Many foreign ministers of Latin American states described the armed U.S. banditry against Grenada as a very gross breach of the fundamental norms of international law and the UN and OAS Charters. They firmly demanded the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island and called for the transformation of the Caribbean into a peace zone. Even countries such as Uruguay and Guatemala, which usually give unconditional support to official Washington, this time subjected U.S. actions to criticism. The OAS General Assembly called on the Western Hemisphere states to "restrain from any actions which could lead to a further increase in tension in the region."

Noting the growing political and military confrontation in Central America, the session participants expressed serious concern over the Pentagon's militarist provocations directed at Nicaragua and took a decision to speed up the implementation of the peace plan formulated by the members of the Contadora group of states, which comprises Mexico, Venezuela, Columbia, and Panama.

The 13th OAS session, as the Latin American press observes, turned out "unhappily" not only for the Reagan administration. In addition to sharply condemning America's hegemonist positions, the OAS countries' representatives castigated NATO's militarist policy, particularly British colonial action regarding the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands and the intention to turn them into a military base. They justly criticized the external financial and economic policy of the industrially developed countries of the capitalist world and adopted a decision to hold a special session of the OAS General Assembly next year on questions of inter-American cooperation.

As a result, the forum showed, in the opinion of the progressive Latin American public, that this organization is changing from an instrument unconditionally obedient to Washington's will into an increasingly prestigious and independent organ capable of resolving the burning questions of the region. Despite unconcealed blackmail and pressure on the part of the United States, the Latin American countries are fully resolved to defend their sovereignty and vigorously resist the predatory policy of international imperialism.

U.S. PLANS 'BANDIT-STYLE OPERATION' IN NICARAGUA

LD241609 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes: The echo of the connonade at Grenada has not yet died, but Washington is already preparing its armed forces for another bandit-style operation.

A direct threat of another American aggression is now looming large over Nicaragua around which the United States is tightening the noose of an actual military blockade. Naval armadas, carrying 25,000 servicemen, have been assembled off the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Nicaragua. The northern Nicaraguan border has been turned into a frontline. Thousands upon thousands of officers and men of the U.S. regular Army, which have also been joined of late by a large contingent of U. S. Marines, have been concentrated in Honduran districts adjoining it under the guise of holding joint American-Honduran maneuvers. A considerable part of these troops, incidentally, were involved in the brutal invasion of revoluntionary Grenada, acting in close cooperation with them is also a more than 10,000-strong army of Washington-hired counter-revolutionaries. Army units of the military regime of Honduras have also been brought up there.

A similar picture is to be seen in Costa Rican territory near the southern borders of Nicaragua, where C.I.A.-guided counter-revolutionary gangs are being joined by big American military units that are being rushed to Costa Rica under the false pretext of road-building in districts neighbouring on Nicaragua.

Pentagon spokesmen admit that the point at issue is the biggest-ever military operation in Central America and the Caribben. Its nature and objectives are obvious. Washington is embarking on the implementation of plan, drawn up by the C.I.A. and the Pentagon, that has large-scale armed intervention against Nicaragua as its main part.

No doubts are left that American-Honduran maneuvers codenames Big Pine 2 which began way back in August, were designed not only for the preparation of the incursion into Nicaragua, but also in effect as the first stage in this interventionist operation, which is confirmed by data that has been made public by the mass media in the United States itself. The television network CBS, for example, reported that American C-130 transport planes are, under the pretext of taking part in the maneuvers, busily air-lifting arms to Somocist gangs and that the entire criminal activity of these gangs, which are sowing death and destruction in Nicaragua, is being guided by Americans who are involved in the war games.

It is these Americans, according to the CBS, that masterminded and took an immediate part in a heinous act of sabotage in the Nicaraguan port of Corinto last October, during which big fuel tanks were blown up there.

The American press does not conceal that Washington has assigned to the Somocist counter-revolutionary gangs the role of a starter in the planned massive intrusion into Nicaragua. One of the variants of the plan of this intrusion, drawn up by the C.I.A. and the Pentagon, provides, the television network ABC reported, for setting up a so-called "provisional government" in Nicaraguan territory captured by the mercenaries, which will immediately ask the United States for help, and this, according to Washington's plan, will furnish a pretext for direct U.S armed interference.

U. S. President Reagan and his team are leaning over backwards to make believe that they are not at all contemplating any agression against Nicaragua. But murder will out. All indications are that they are only waiting for a suitable moment to unleash their military on Nicaragua, in the same way as they did this at Grenada. The duty of all peace-loving forces in the world is to prevent another American intervention that will have extremely dangerous consequences to peace and security in Central American and beyond its limits.

GUATEMALA, HONDURAS ROLES IN EL SALVADOR VIEWED

LD241409 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Paris November 24 TASS -- Guatemalan and Honduran troops are preparing to enter El Salvador to serve as a cover-up for Washington's large-scale military operation in that country. The purpose of this operation is to give assistance to the crumbling puppet reactionary regime of El Salvador. As was learned here at the permanent representation of the Salvadorean liberation movements -- the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front -- Guatemala has concentrated four thousand soldiers near the eastern frontier of El Salvador while Honduras is moving thousands of soldiers and military equipment to the western frontier. But military interference by Honduras the Guatemala is evidently designed as a cover-up for aggressive actions by American troops, It is not for nothing that Washington has sent 5,000 soldiers to Honduras while 25,000 Marines are now on board American warships cruising near the shores of El Salvador and Nicaragua. A batallion of U. S. engineer troops recently arrived in Costa Rica under the pretext of helping the population.

The permanent representation of the Salvadorean liberation movements says in its news bulletin, which comes out here: "Let no one doubt that following the military intervention in Grenada it is more obvious than ever that the Reagan administration has abandoned the path of dialogue and talks and decided to act by force of arms only."

It is said in the news bulletin that the military offensive started by the patriots of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front on September 3 with the storming of the city of San Miguel, is being successfully developed through out the Eastern and Central parts of El Salvador.

SALVADORAN OFFICAL ON U. S. 'INVASION' PLANS

LD241121 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 24 TASS -- The patriotic forces of El Salvador continue their combat operations. A BOSTON GLOBE correspondent reports from El Salvador that at present all the major population centres in the La Union Department are controlled by the patriots. According to the newspaper, the troops of the pro-American regime are retaining just a few towns in the Morazan Department and in the northern part of the San Miguel Department.

The regime's spokesman, Colonel Ricardo Cienfuegos, admitted in a BOSTON GLOBE interview that the situation for the governmental troops in the east of the country was becoming catastrophic. According to the newspapers, the recent fighting with the guerrillas demonstrated a dramatic decline in the morale of the U.S.-trained troops of the Salvadoran regime.

U. S. Defense Secretary Weinberger admitted in Washington that the military situation in El Salvador was not quite auspicious. Local observers do not rule out that in case of its further deterioration the United States may directly invade El Salvador. Ruben Zamora, a spokeman for the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, stressed in a CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR interview that the Pentagon was drawing up plans of an armed intervention of that Central American country. According to him, initially Salvadoran territory is to be invaded by Honduran troops and the armed forces of Guatemala, which will subsequently call upon the United States for assistance.

U.S. 'GENDARME CORPS' FOR GRENADA ASSAILED

LD241825 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

As was reported by THE WASHINGTON POST, the Reagan administration has urgently allocated 15 million dollars for establishing a gendarme corps in Grenada. At present gendarme functions on the island are fulfilled by American occupation troops. The Reagan government takes upon itself all the expenses on the training, armament and maintenance of special punitive units which, after being trained under American specialists, are to strike terror in the hearts of Grenadians, the way the disgusting Ton-Ton Macouts did in Graham Greene's well-known novel "Comedians."

As follows from Washington's official statements the Reagan administration is preparing a "worthy replacement" for its troops occupying the island in case these troops have to be withdrawn from Grenada under public pressure.

Already now, the military command of American occupation troops is recarving the country's social and political structure and adapting its taxation and financial systems to Reagan's trade and economic programme for Caribbean countries. Every day of the American occupation of the island brings fresh proof of the perfidy and hypocrisy of Washington's policy toward small states. After using Marines to thrust into Grenada under the pretext of "saving" American students in Saint Georges, the United States immediately occupied the entire island and swooped down ruthlessly on all those who do not wish to put up with the American invasion and the conversion of the island into a U.S. military base. A similar policy of suppression is also being pursued by the U.S. government against Lebanon where American Marines and battleships carry out punitive operations against the peaceful population and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon under the cover of the "multinational force."

Having committed aggression against Grenada and Lebanon representatives of the Reagan administration are trying cynically to moralize on the principles of "international law and international ethics." Thus speaking in Atlanta (Georgia state), the U.S. secretary of State Shultz said that differences between countries should be settled on the basis of common sense and negotiations, and not through use of force or threat of force, and that small countries have the right to decide independently in what way to achieve their sovereign aims, without pressure, threat or blackmail from outside. It is precisely these principles that the Reagan administration trampled underfoot in Grenada and Lebanon and now, like a boa-constrictor who has swallowed a rabbit, is trying to discourse on the rabbit's rights.

The establishment of a special gendarme corps for Grenada in order to implant, by sword and fire, an American order on that enslaved island, is a practical embodiment of the morals and ethics of the present leaders of Washington.

GRISHIN REPORT OF MEETING ANDROPOV NOTED

AU250914 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 23 November frontpages a 2,500-word unattributed report, entitled "American Imperialism -- Enemy of Peace, Progress, and Freedom. A Unified Political Day [Politden] Took Place Yesterday in the Capital," which notes that a political education day was held in Moscow with the participation of "secretaries of the Moscow City CPSU Committe, bureau members, and candidate members, heads of the party gorkom sections" and other party and soviet officials, a total of 22,000 leading party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic workers in Moscow.

Reporting on meetings in several city rayons, MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA notes the following:

At the unified political day, the subject of which was 'American Imperialism -- Enemy of Peace, Progress and Freedom,' V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow City CPSU Committee, spoke in the 'Krasniy Proletariy' Plant.

"V.V. Grishin announced that the day before he had had a talk with Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and that, in particular, he had talked to him about today's political day. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov asked him to convey ardent greetings to the workers and employees of the 'Krasniy Proletariy' Plant, wishing them great successes in the work aimed at fulfilling the 1983 plans and the plans for the entire 5-year plan.

"Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's greetings and good wishes were met with stormy applause on the part of the participants in the unified political day."

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON GAINS SINCE 1982 PLENUM

PM231451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Striving To Achieve More"]

[Text] The intellect, honor, and conscience of our epoch...these words of Lenin's with which our party card opens warm the heart of every communist. They do so through the realization which they impart to each communist of his participation in the world historic achievements of the Soviet people, who are led by the party, and in the 18-million-strong detachments of like-minded fighters who comprise the CPSU today.

The Soviet people direct their best thoughts and feelings toward the party. The CPSU -- which is one with the people -- takes into its ranks the foremost representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia. The indissoluble unity and very close ties between the party and the people, and the masses' boundless trust in their vanguard are the determining features of our society. The CPSU serves the people and lives and works for the people's good. Its strategy, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the 22 November 1982 Central Committee Plenum, "is aimed at ensuring the Soviet people live better with each passing year, that their labor brings ever greater results, and that our socialist system fully reveals its humane essence and its creative potential."

The time which has passed since the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum has, through the will and energy of the communists and all the working people, been embodied in achievements that are causing great satisfaction to the Soviet people.

It has been marked by an upsurge in sociopolitical life, an improvement in the work of party, soviet, and economic organs, the growth of cadres' responsibility, a higher level of organization and plan and labor discipline, and closer unity of word and deed.

This has all enabled the growth rates of social production and labor productivity to be substantially increased. In the first 10 months of 1983, compared with the same period last year, overall production volume increased by 4.2 percent. Labor productivity rose by 3.6 percent. Major steps have been taken to implement the USSR Food Program, which has already had an appreciable effect on the supply of foodstuffs to the country's population. The basic heavy industrial sectors have made progress and petroleum and natural gas extraction is increasing. The sectors determining scientific and technical progress are developing steadily. Considerable improvements have taken place in virtually all spheres of the national economy.

It is important that it has been possible to achieve these results for the most part without additional expenditure of material, financial, or labor resources. The paramount role has been played here by increased discipline, organization, and responsibility at various levels of our economy and social life. This work, whose foundation was laid by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum -- decisions unanimously supported by the working people and all the Soviet people -- have already brought appreciable benefits. But, it has to be realized, this is not the work of 1 year, it has essentially only just begun. Party committees and all communists, in whichever area or post they work, must not only not slacken their efforts in this direction but, on the contrary, step them up. Firm discipline, high organization, and strict accountability for work assigned must be constant factors in our collective labor.

These noticeable positive trends must not be allowed to give rise to complacency and self-satisfaction. It is essential now to do everything possible to worthily complete the third year of the 5-year plan and to make preparations so that work on the fourth year's targets can get underway straightaway. It is important to carry out the work of cadre selection and placement even more energentically and to strive to ensure that people who are politically mature, competent, enterprising, and possess organizational ability and a feeling for what is new are present in decisive areas. It is necessary to continue efforts to raise the activeness of the people's masses, as is required by the decisions and the very spirit of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum. The report and election campaign currently taking place in the party is opening up the widest possibilities for the implementation of these tasks.

Initiative, exactingness, professionalism, realism in assessing what has been achieved, well-founded decisions, and the skill to mobilize people for their fulfillment, to see a job through to its conclusion, and to take a long-term view are the kind of work style which we rightly call Leninist. Establishing this work style everywhere means creating even more favorable conditions for Soviet people's creativity to be displayed on a broad scale, new tasks to be successfully resolved, and new approaches to already familiar tasks to be fruitfully sought. This means making even more effective and economical use of what the country possesses and even more energetically overcoming what is hampering our progress.

Not being content with what has been accomplished, not being satisfied with what has been achieved, but going invariably forward and striving invariably to achieve more -- this behest of V.I. Lenin must be a guide to action for every communist and every worker and must spur him to work as well as possible and to the highest standard at his post or workplace.

We have everything necessary for this. The CPSU steadfastly conforms to Marxist-Leninist principles of party and state life. The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum has equipped us with a clear program for further improving ideological education work. The creative labor of the builders of the new life is reliably protected by the USSR's defense might and by the peace-keeping efforts which the CPSU and the Soviet state, together with the fraternal socialist countries, are persistently continuing to exert in the present international situation too, a situation which has deteriorated sharply as a result of the U.S. Administration's adventurist policy. Our national economy and its management and planning are consistently improving, and Soviet people's needs and requirements are being increasingly satisfied. Working with a sense of high responsibility and conscientiously fulfilling assigned work is the patriotic and civic duty of every Soviet person.

The comprehensive improvement of developed socialism and the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums are the work of all the party and all the people. And we must all make every contribution we can to it.

PRAVDA ON PARTY COMMITTEE, PRESS LINKS

PM232127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Party Committee and the Newspaper"]

[Text] The printed word and words spoken on radio and television carry weight among the people. The press in our society, the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum noted, is a most important institution of socialist democracy, a medium for involving the working people in the discussion and solution of topical questions and for formulating public opinion. Press, television, and radio items must arouse interest and be convining by the thoroughness of their investigation of life, by well-presented arguments, and by freshness of thought and word, they must skillfully propagandize the advantages of the socialist system, and vividly display the character and image of the builder of the new society, the true hero of our times.

The party committees show constant concern to enhance the militancy and prestige of the mass news media and to improve the forms and methods of leadership of the press. Bureau sessions and plenums have started to discuss more deeply the key questions of newspaper activity, fundamental problems and critical articles are taken up, and they are the subject of organizational and mass political work. Thus, the Magadan CPSU Obkom has examined the ways to enhance the effect of published materials. The bureau of the Karelian CPSU Obkom assessed strictly the instances of a formalistic or bureaucratic attitude of some leaders toward alarm signals in the press. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee has outlined a number of measures for training and educating journalistic cadres. The attention paid to the rayon press in Odessa and Poltava Oblasts has increased noticeably. The rayon and city party conferences that are currently being held also touch upon the work of local newspapers. There are, however, examples of another kind. The Kazakhstan Communist Party Dzhezkazgan Obkom does not regularly analyze the activity of the oblast press, and this diminishes its effectiveness.

The Central Committee June Plenum decisions help the party committee to analyze and sum up the practice of political leadership of press, television, and radio broadcasting and to develop and consolidate everything that is valuable in this sphere.

Today, at the close of the 5-year plan's third year, the attention of our press must be focused on the Soviet people's persistent struggle to implement the 26th party congress decisions, the Food Program, and the plans and socialist pledges. It is necessary to vividly and convincingly depict the ability to work rhythmically, with complete devotion, to point out those collectives that are as good as their word, to bring to light what it is that helps them achieve successes, and to urge on the laggards.

The party committees are called upon to continue to make full use of the organizational and educational role of the press and focus the editorial collective's attention on explaining the fundamental questions of the economy's intensification, labor productivity, improved production quality, and thrift. Special attention must be given to work aimed at strengthening socialist labor discipline and order in production. In some publications items on this subject can be criticized for superficiality and they appear irregularly or unsystematically. On the one hand, it is necessary to describe vividly and in depth the experience of the best and ensure that innovative initiatives become the property of the millions, and on the other hand it is necessary to resolutely publish criticism of shortcomings and help eliminate them.

The promulgation of practical measures adopted on the basis of items exposing the best experience and also on the basis of criticial articles is an essential factor for boosting the effectiveness of newspaper items. Mention must be made here of SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA, URALSKIY RABOCHIY (Sverdlovsk), and SOTSIALISTICHESKIY DONBASS. But the leaders of ministries and departments or of soviet and public organizations do not always and in all places provide replies that are to the point to mass news media articles and quite often get away with a formal answer. In such instances the readers start to suspect that the newspaper has failed to find support. This disheartens the people. This is when, at times, the party committee's energetic intervention is required. The education of cadres in a spirit of respect for published alarm signals constitutes important and valuable assistance that party committees can give to the press.

The stepping up of party committees' demands for the improvement of the content and presentation of newspapers envisages the correct deployment of journalistic cadres and their education as active and bold investigators of what is new and as staunch political fighters, the provision of regular information to editorial collectives, and the availability of constant assistance to the newspaper editor. The party committee cannot be indifferent to the editor's striving to maintain the militant and assertive nature of the press organ. The practice of tearing editors away from their duties for long periods for the execution of housekeeping [khozyaystvennyy] functions has been condemned.

Some party committees at times reduce their leadership of the press simply to a matter of overseeing. There is no doubt that overseeing is necessary. Nevertheless, it has nothing in common with interference in the daily work of journalists, all kinds of fault-finding, "suggestions" on trivial matters, and vetting of all published materials. The party committees which show constant interest in the contents of the editorial mail-bag are on the right course. The opinions and reactions of readers are a good source of information and new subjects. The alarm signals from worker-correspondents and rural correspondents at local level impart vitality and liveliness to the newspapers. It is necessary to further develop the traditions of the mass worker and rural correspondents' movement and be attentive toward readers' letters. Reliance on letters is a sign of high professional standards in the editorial collective and an effective way to enrich the contents of the press organ.

These days the work of mass news media is to a considerable degree determined by the efficacy of party propaganda and by the state of affairs on other sectors of the ideological front. The party's constant concern and support are the strength of the Soviet press, an inspiring stimulus for creativity and for the qualitative improvement of all aspects of journalistic work. Relying on the Lenin's principles, the party committees must constantly strive to ensure that the newspapers -- from central press to house organs -- operate militantly and actively as collective propagandists, agitators, and organizers of the masses in the implementation of the party's socioeconomic plans.

DEMIRCHYAN ADDRESSES GEORGIAN CP SESSION

GF231840 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 1 Nov 83 p 2

[Speech by Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, to the Georgian Communist Party and Supreme Soviet session dedicated to the 200th anniversary of the Georgiyevsk Treaty on 29 October]

[Excerpts] Precious comrades, today the fraternal Georgian people are marking with great enthusiasm the glorious jubilee of one of the most famous events in their old history, the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Georgiyevsk Friendship Treaty between the USSR and Georgia.

The popular celebration and the great and bright friendship and fraternity day were transmitted with unique significance and animation by the third Order of Lenin to the republic, the warm and hearty greetings of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, which notes the historic significance of that extraordinary important act of the Georgian people's lives and highly appreciates the republic's achievements in economic and cultural construction and the contribution of Soviet Georgia in the growth of the material and spiritual wealth of our great socialist fatherland.

Allow me, precious friends, on behalf of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Council of Ministers, our republic's workers and all the people, to warmly and heartily congratulate you and all the workers and people of fraternal Georgia on the occasion of the anniversary and the high award of the fatherland.

We, your closest neighbor and brother know well that today's celebration has started long ago and encompassed the entire republic, becoming a display of the assembly of the Georgian people and workers around the Leninist Communist Party, their loyalty to the ideals of friendship and fraternity and the love and respect toward the great Russian people and all the Soviet peoples.

The historic significance of Georgia's fraternization with Russia and the glorious picture of the real revolutionary restructuring struggle and magnificence during the socialist construction years in Georgia were represented comprehensively and convincingly in the great speech of Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, who is respected by all of us.

The signing of the Georgiyevsk Treaty was a true notable event in the lives of the Georgian people. Since that turning point, a new directing star began to shine brightly in the Georgian sky; the star of fraternity with the USSR, which illuminated the entire path of struggle for the further development of Georgia, for full socialist and national independence along with other peoples, the establishment and flourishing of a new life in the ancestral land under the banner of Great October.

The treaty became a strong and hopeful shield for the Georgian people against the eastern dictators and the constant destructive invasions of the hostile hordes.

The unification of Georgia with the USSR had a progressive significance not only for the Georgian people but also for the historic fate of the Azerbaijani and Armenian people, for whom also real dimensions were opened to be liberated from the yoke of foreign enslavers.

The hopes of the Transcaucasian peoples came true. The heroic Russian people carried out their historic mission as a savior. Through constant rapprochement, our peoples found in the Russian people a loyal friend and brother, who constantly and loyally aided them in all the stages of development without conditions. With their struggle waged for freedom and happiness, creative talents and great diligence, their generous and open spirit, revolutionary zest and internationalism, loyalty to friendship, and dedication to communist ideals, the Russian people have gained the warm love and profound respect of all the peoples of our country.

Beautiful Georgia is extremely close and precious in the hearts of the Armenian people. Our fraternal peoples, united by deep spiritual ties, have lived side by side for thousands of years. The joys and sorrows of the Georgian people have always been those of the Armenian people.

The tempests of tragedies and wars in the Transcaucasus were capable of shaking and uprooting the hazel tree of our peoples' friendship; however, it remained stable and endured the strongest temptations. It stayed firm and endured because the feeling of fraternity has existed and lives in our peoples from birth; that feeling has been transferred from one generation to the other and become a natural and organic part of our historic existence.

Long live fraternal Soviet Georgia. Let its achievements and great works be multiplied in communist construction.

Let the unshakable friendship of the Soviet peoples and the power and might of the great land of the soviets be strengthened and flourish.

Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories.

UZBEK INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER ON TASKS

WA221000 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 November carries on page 3 a 900-word article by M. Ibragimov, new Uzbek minister of internal affairs, containing a brief sketch of the ministry's past contributions to the good of the republic as well as reference to the great attention now being paid by party committees and soviets of people's deputies to increasing public involvement and to strengthening mutual assistance between law enforcement organs and societal units. Reference is also made to the "great work presently being done to increase the authority of the police among the population."

SPARE FLIGHT CONTROLLER DENIES PROBLEMS

LD221742 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The work in space of the crew of the orbital complex, Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov, is nearing its end. Here is a Mayak news bulletin; at the microphone is Petr Pelekhov.

And so, the last days in orbit; and although the three most important words, flight program completed, have not yet been heard and the meeting with earth is ahead, as is a most detailed analysis of everything that has been done in almost 5 months, it is time to reflect (?somewhat), to think about what this flight has provided for us in cosmonautics.

The flight is coming to an end; soon they will be home. And here is another thing I would like to talk about. Something like a month ago, during a communications session, I had this conversation with the crew.

[Begin recording] [Pelekhov] Here's something, today [words indistinct] I saw something very interesting. The weekly ZA RUBEZHOM presented a number of publications from Western magazines under the general heading: The Permanent Residents of Space Speak Only in Russian.

[Unidentified cosmonaut] Ho, ho, ho, that's very flattering.

[Pelekhov] But it's right.

[Unidentified cosmonauts] That's quite correct.

[Pelekhov] And one thought is given there which pleased me very much. But I will ask you to interpret it. The thought is this: The chief virtue, one of the most important virtues of the prolonged flights being carried out by the Soviet Union, is their complete normality. That is, your flights have become not a sensation, something exotic, but absolutely normal. How would you assess this phrase, this thought? How do you interpret it?

[Unidentified cosmonaut] One can say this: It means that today's Soviet space technology is very highly reliable technology. It shows that you can have normal flights, prolonged and permanent flights, only when there is very high reliability of the technology. Second, it shows the presence of a great number of tasks, both national economic and scientific. [end recording]

Realiability -- it is not as simple as it seems at first glance. We have developed this reliability over all the years of our manned flights, and we are continuing to work on improving the reliability of space technology. But the work, I repeat, is very difficult. And some people in the West are evidently not averse to speculating on this difficulty. There has been no replacement of the transport ship on this flight. There has been no such need. But certain of the mass media in the West have decided to fantasize, if you like, a little on this theme in their own way; they say that the ship up there in orbit is not being replaced because it cannot be replaced, that the whole vehicle has gone out of order. Here is what Valeriy Viktorovich Ryumin, the flight controller, says about this:

[Begin recording] Well, these are just false rumors. We have no doubt at all about the ship there being old, or, as the Western press is writing, about there being almost no (?power) there or none at all, about the batteries having discharged, the fuel having evaporated somewhere.

All this is invention, of course. If we did have any doubt, then of course we would not be preparing for any descent. We would be preparing a rescue craft. [end recording]

I shall add one thing to what Valeriy Ryumin said: In the time since I held that interview, there have been no changes in the preparations of the crew for their return to to earth. As far as dispatch of manned ships into space is concerned, no emergency launches (?are envisaged), either.

COSMONAUTS LYAKHOV, ALEKSANDROV RETURN TO EARTH

TASS Reports Experiments

PM251311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 83 First Edition pp 1, 2

[Text] Moscow, 23 Nov (TASS) -- Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov successfully completed the program of their 150-day flight on board the orbital scientific-research complex Salyut-7-Soyuz, and on November 23, 1983, at 2258 Moscow time they returned to earth.

The descent module of the Soyuz T-9 ship landed in the set area of the territory of the Soviet Union, 160 km east of Dzhezkazgan.

The cosmonauts feel well after landing.

During the lengthy flight, the crew carried out a large volume of scientific-technical and medical-biological research and experiments. Much of the crew's work program was taken up by geophysical research aimed at solving tasks in the interests of science and the country's national economy. Much statistical material was gathered on the earth's natural resources, the state of the atmosphere, seasonal changes on agricultural land and the biological productivity of the world ocean. New research was carried out under the program of material studies in space. Samples of semiconductor materials with improved characteristics were obtained on the Kristall installation. A series of experiments to study the special features of physical processes in conditions of orbital flight was carried out by the means of the Pion apparatus. Research into the state of construction materials following exposure to open space was carried out with the Elektrotopograf instrument directly onboard the station. Experiments of important practical significance on obtaining an especially pure protein preparation were carried out on the Tavriya biotechnological installation in weightless conditions. Biological experiments were continued onboard the Salyut-7 station. The aim of these experiments is to test technology for the cultivation of higher plants in the conditions of space flight.

An important part of the crew's flight program was to carry out complex assembly work on the external surface of the Salyut-7 station. In the course of two space walks, the total duration of which was 5 hours and 45 minutes, Lyakhov and Aleksandrov carried out the installation of additional solar batteries on the station, for the purpose of increasing the power of its electrical system and for perfecting the methods of assembly operations in outer space. That unique experiment opens up new prospects for developing and raising the efficiency of the use of manned, long-duration orbital complexes.

During the long expedition, medical checkups of the crew were carried out regularly. New dates were obtained, confirming the possibility of man's active functioning in weightlessness, including in the conditions of outer space.

These data will be used in determining the optimum regimens for the work and rest of cosmonauts in manned stations. A set of prophylactic medical measures made it possible to maintain a high capacity for work and a good state of health for Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov.

A significant quantity of technical experiements were carried out to practice the methods of guiding orbital complexes, and new instruments and equipment for future space vehicles were tested.

All the equipment, instruments, and materials necessary for the cosmonauts' work were delivered to the station by the satellite vehicle Cosmos-1443 and by the automatic freight ships Progress-17 and Progress-18. Cargoes, including materials with the results of research done by the crew on board the station, were returned to earth by the Cosmos-1443 spacecraft's recoverable vehicle and also by the Soyuz T-9 manned craft.

The successful implementation of the flight program of the regular expedition on board the Salyut-7 station was the result of well coordinated and accurate work of many scientific, designing and industrial collectives, the crew, the cosmodrome specialists, the cosmonauts training center, the flight control center, and of the command and measurements and the search and rescue complexes.

The results of the studies and experiments obtained during the 150 days of the space flight will find application in many fields of science and technology, and the national economy of the USSR.

The carrying out of this new prolonged manned flight is a new and significant success for Soviet science and technology in the peaceful uses of space, and a worthy contribution to resolving the tasks of the third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan period (1981-1985).

Cosmonauts Interviewed

LD242001 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Nov 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] This morning the cosmonauts arrived on a special flight at the Baykonur cosmodrome. During the flight, our correspondents were on board the plane.

[A. Tikhomirov] It would appear to be simply a lively conversation here on board the plane flying to Baykonur, but Aleksey Arkhipovich Leonov and Yuriy Nikolayevich Glazkov [both former cosmonauts] know perfectly well that the first impressions after the flight are often the most interesting and perhaps even the most accurate. They are talking about technical matters, about their mood, about episodes that occurred there in space on board the Salyut-7 space station.

[Video shows Skiba and Leonov being interviewed: screen caption identifies Skiba as a doctor] [I.A. Skiba] The condition of the commander and of the flight engineer is quite satisfactory and accords with the big workload that they had.

[Tikhomirov] And how do you assess the work of the crew during the descent, according to the information and the voices we heard?

[A.A. Leonov] The crew carried out in full all the instructions they were given and in carrying out these instructions one could hear a certain inflection in the voices -- and the voice is a reflection of the inner state of man.

They were (?playful), chatty, and joyful and they gave the most detailed information about the state of the craft and the state of the crew. That was very important.

[Tikhomirov] The specialists are giving the highest assessment of your work in orbit. What do you think?

[Lyakhov] We are very happy that we fulfilled the task assigned by the motherland. It seems, and we are told, that we fulfilled it well. We are happy and proud of that.

[Aleksandrov] We did everything that was required according to plan. We consider we did what was required from the technical viewpoint and we ourselves in general are satisfied with the results we obtained. Hopefully, the scientists and the designers are satisfied too.

[Unidentified speaker] Yes, we are satisfied.

Aleksandrov Awarded Lenin Order

LD240012 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- The title of Hero of the Soviet Union has been conferred on Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Aleksandr Aleksandrov by a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR with the presentation of the Order of Lenin and the "Gold Star" medal.

Aleksandr Aleksandrov got this award for his successful lengthy space flight on board the orbital scientific-research complex "Salyut-7"-"Soyuz" and for the courage and heroism displayed during the flight.

Lyakhov Awarded Lenin Order

LD240015 Moscow TASS in English 2147 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- Hero of the Soviet Union, Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Vladimir Lyakhov has been awarded an Order of Lenin and a second "Gold Star" medal. A decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR decorated Vladimir Lyakhov for his successful lengthy space flight on board the orbital scientific-research complex "Salyut-7"-"Soyuz" and for the courage and heroism displayed during the flight.

To commemorate the exploits of Hero of the Soviet Union Vladimir Lyakhov, his bust will be erected at the place of his birth.

Mission Participants Greeted

PM251410 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[First paragraph of text to colon, printed in boldface]

[Text] To the scientists, designers, engineers, technicians and workers, to all the collectives and organizations which took part in the preparation and implementation of the lengthy space flight of the Salyut-7-Soyuz orbital scientific research complex, to Cosmonauts Vladimir Afanasyevich Lyakhov and Aleksandr Pavlovich Aleksandrov:

Dear comrades! Soviet science and technology has won yet another wonderful victory in the planned exploration of space for peaceful purposes. The program of the 150-day flight of Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Afanasyevich Lyakhov and Aleksandr Pavlovich Aleksandrov on the Salyut-7-Soyuz orbital scientific research complex has been successfully completed. During the flight the crew carried out a large volume of scientific and technical research and experiments of important scientific and national economic significance.

Extensive information was obtained under the program for the study of our country's natural resources and the study of the environment. Technical processes and installations have been developed and tested which lay the foundations for the future production in space of new materials and medical preparations. The carrying-out of complex assembly and mounting work in open space in order to install additional solar panels was a fundamentally new stage in the practice of manned flights. This substantially increases the power capacity of the station and makes it possible to expand the program of scientific and technical research and experiments on board the station.

The assembly and mounting work carried out has great significance for further improving technology for the future assembly of structures in orbit. Implementation of the unique assembly operations in orbit was made possible thanks to the efficient work of the crew, which showed courage and a high degree of professional skill.

Successful implementation of the extensive scientific program demonstrated the good capabilities in use of Soviet-made space technology, which has been created by the selfless labor of many scientific, design and production collectives. Soviet cosmonautics is confidently and consistently developing its main thrust in the exploration of space, the creation of complex orbital manned complexes, which can be improved during lengthy use and be reconstructed depending on the nature of the tasks being tackled.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers heartily congratulate Vladimir Afanasyevich Lyakhov and Aleksandr Pavlovich Aleksandrov on their excellent fulfillment of the program for lengthy space flight. We warmly congratulate the scientists, designers, engineers, technicians, workers, specialists at the cosmodrome, the cosmonauts training center, the flight control center and the command, measurement, search and recovery complexes and all collectives and organizations which took part in the implementation of the lengthy manned flight on the Salyut-7-Soyuz orbital scientific research complex.

Dear comrades! The new success of Soviet cosmonautics is a significant contribution to solving the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan, which were set by the 26th CPSU Congress for the further study and exploration of space in the interests of the development of science and technology are at an advanced stage in scientific and technical progress. We wish you, dear comrades, new successes in your honorable and responsible work on the creation of complex space technology, on the further development and improvement of orbital manned complexes of scientific and national economic desingation.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium the USSR Council of Ministers

TASS REPORTS 24 NOV LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1510

LD250803 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 25 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another satellite in the Cosmos series on Thursday to continue space exploration.

Cosmos-1510 was inserted into an orbiting path with the following parametres: initial period of revolution -- 116.1 minutes; maximum distance from earth -- 1,537 kilometres; minimum distance -- 1,497 kilometres; inclination of the orbit -- 73.6 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

MOLNIYA-1 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 23 NOV

LD240853 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another Molniya-1 communication satellite November 23, 1983. Its mission is to ensure the operation of long-distance telephone and telegraph radio communication systems, and to beam programs of the central television of the USSR to all points of the Orbita network.

The satellite was launched into a high elliptical orbit with an apogee of 39,150 kilometers over the northern hemisphere and a perigee of 465 kilometers over the southern hemisphere. The period of revolution of the satellite is 11 hours 42 minutes, and inclination of the orbit is 62.8 degrees.

Communication sessions via the Molniya-1 communication satellite will be held in accordance with schedule.